



THE
ANNUAL
REPORTS
OF THE
COUNTY
MEDICAL
OFFICER
OF
HEALTH
AND
PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL
MEDICAL
OFFICER

I



COUNTY
OF
LINCOLN
PARTS OF
KESTEVEN
1970



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COUNTY OF LINCOLN PARTS OF KESTIVEN

1970

Annual Reports
of the
County Medical Officer of Health
and
Principal School Medical Officer

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PREFACE

*To the Chairman, Aldermen and Members of the
Kesteven County Council*

I have pleasure in presenting my annual reports on the health of the County and the school child for the year 1970.

The vital statistics show that more babies were born in the County than in any previous year. Nationally the decline in the birth rate continued but in the County the birth rate increased from 16.6 per 1,000 to 17.5 per 1,000.

There were forty-one infant deaths compared with fifty-six in 1969. This gave an infant mortality rate of fifteen, compared with a national rate of eighteen.

There were 1,785 deaths during the year. This gave a rate of 11.2 per 1,000 against the national rate of 11.7 per 1,000. Ischaemic heart disease was again the main killer. It is worthy of note that the number of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus was sixty-seven. This was four fewer than in 1969. However, while so many of the population are addicted to cigarette smoking, it would be unrealistic to expect significant falls in the death rate from cancer of the lung.

The outbreak of influenza which occurred towards the end of 1969 continued in the first few weeks of 1970 and there was a particularly high rate of chest complications associated with the outbreak.

There was a sharp increase in the number of patients diagnosed as suffering from venereal disease attending at the special treatment centres at hospitals in the area. The number of Kesteven residents who attended at these clinics for the first time in 1970 was 240. Between 1960 and 1964 the average annual attendance was 100 patients, while between 1965 and 1969 the average annual attendance was 134. A report produced by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board showed that no part of the Region was escaping this epidemic and that there was a higher than average increase in the number of cases of venereal disease occurring amongst students at universities and teacher training colleges. It should be appreciated that chronic ill health and sterility can follow an attack of venereal disease.

Infant welfare centres maintained their popularity and there were again increases in the number of premises registered as day nurseries and the number of persons registered as child minders under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act 1948.

Vaccination and immunisation can protect children against a number of diseases and I would remind parents how essential it is to have their children immunised, particularly against diphtheria and poliomyelitis if we are to prevent a recurrence of these diseases in the County.

The Nursing and Ambulance services continued to meet increasing demands and details are given in the body of the Report.

There was an increase in the number of voluntary groups operating the Chiropody Service and the number of treatments given. More Kesteven women had cervical smears taken in the Authority's clinics during 1970 and I would urge that many more women, particularly those over the age of 35 years, should avail themselves of this service.

The Mental Health Service continued its development and at the end of the year 146 mentally subnormal persons resident in Kesteven were attending the Junior and Adult Training Centres in Grantham and Lincoln.

There was no reduction in the demands made upon the Home Help Service. This is a Service which gives invaluable aid to the aged in the County.

The number of schoolchildren in the County again increased and the health of the children was satisfactory.

At the end of the year fourteen schools were operating their own swimming baths. I would again remind all those who are concerned with the provision and running of these swimming pools that it is absolutely essential in the interests of health and safety that swimming bath water should be adequately chlorinated and filtered at all times and that the baths should not be over-crowded or over-used.

It is a pleasure and privilege to be able to thank all the volunteers who have helped in the running of the County Health Services and also to thank those voluntary organisations and groups of people who have donated items of equipment and sums of money for the good of the Service.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee and members of the Council for their support and encouragement and I would also like to thank colleagues in other departments, authorities and agencies for their help and co-operation.

Finally, I thank all members of the staff for their excellent work during the year.



*County Medical Officer of Health
Principal School Medical Officer*

Public Health Department,
County Offices,
SLEAFORD, Lincs.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Constitution as at 31st December, 1970)

Chairman:

Alderman S. P. KING, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. E. C. PACKER, B.E.M.

Aldermen:

J. H. LEWIS, M.A.
Chairman of the County
Council (ex-officio)

J. W. HARRISON

H. P. KELWAY, F.C.A.
Vice-Chairman of the County
Council (ex-officio)

Mrs. M. LARGE, M.A., B.Comm.
H. F. STEWARD

Councillors:

F. E. ATKIN
Mrs. M. BANGAY
Mrs. G. I. BLACK
Mrs. G. M. BOYFIELD
Mrs. G. M. BRIGGS
G. G. CROWSON
Mrs. E. DAVIES
Mrs. L. DICKINSON
Mrs. W. A. S. FALLA
W. R. HARRISON, M.B.E.

Revd. P. B. HEARN
H. KNOWLES
Mrs. E. M. MAWER
Mrs. F. McCALLUM
Mrs. K. D. PORTER
H. SCARBOROUGH
E. A. SKINNS
R. K. M. TALLENTS
Mrs. J. A. UNDERWOOD

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. T. H. N. BATTLE
Councillor W. BEVAN
Mrs. J. C. B. HARRISON
Mrs. A. E. MILLETT

Representing Kesteven Local Medical and Panel Committee:

A. M. GORDON, M.B., Ch.B.

Representing Kesteven Local Dental Committee:

F. H. WALLACE, L.D.S., R.C.S., (ENG).

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(Constitution as at 31st December, 1970)

Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. M. LARGE, M.A., B.Comm.

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman P. NEWTON

Aldermen:

A. E. BELLAMY
H. P. KELWAY, F.C.A. (ex-officio)
J. H. LEWIS, M.A. (ex-officio)
J. Q. M. LONGSTAFFE

Brig. F. McCALLUM,
C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., D.L.
Mrs. G. A. C. SHIPMAN, B.E.M.
H. F. STEWARD

Councillors:

W. BEVAN
Mrs. G. M. BOYFIELD
H. H. BROWNLOW
G. G. CROWSON
Mrs. E. DAVIES
N. S. DAY
I. G. GORDON
W. R. HARRISON, M.B.E.
Revd. P. B. HEARN

H. C. JOHNSON
C. J. POPE
Mrs. K. D. PORTER
E. A. ROBERTSON
R. G. SIMPSON
E. A. SKINNS
G. C. SWANSON
Mrs. M. TOULSON
L. W. H. WARNER
R. W. YATES

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Mr. G. W. HOUGHTON	To represent Primary Education
Miss D. E. MOULDING	
Mr. M. CLARK	To represent the Church of England
Rev. P. H. FOSTER	To represent the Free Churches
Rev. Fr. JARLATH McDONAGH	To represent the Roman Catholic Church
Mr. G. F. JOHNSON, M.Ed., B.Sc., F.I.Mech.E.	To represent Technical Education
Mr. S. R. DAWES, M.A., B.Sc. ...	To represent Special Knowledge
Miss N. PANNELL, B.Sc. ...	To represent Secondary Education

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

County Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

E. W. G. BIRCH, D.F.M., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Official Address: Public Health Department, County Offices, Sleaford
Telephone—Sleaford 3241

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

ELIZABETH A. WHITELEY, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant County Medical Officers, District Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers (Part-time):

C. W. SHEARER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

H. ELLIS SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

1 vacancy

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer:

PATRICIA A. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B.

15 general practitioners (Part-time) Sessional basis

Consultant Chest Physicians:

H. G. H. BUTCHER, B.A., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

G. B. ROYCE, B.S., M.B., Ch.B.

(joint appointments with R.H.B.s)

Consultant Staff:

The part-time services of the following consultants have been made available during the year to this Authority by arrangements with the East Anglian and Sheffield Regional Hospital Boards:—

Orthopaedic Surgeons:

I. McKECHNIE, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S.

D. F. THOMAS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., Ph.D., B.D.

Ophthalmic Surgeons:

G. M. BARLING, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

A. H. BRIGGS, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

B. A. CHAUDHARY, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.O.

S. P. REDMOND, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons:

V. C. DALAL, F.R.C.S. (1.12.69 to 11.1.70)

B. T. DAS, F.R.C.S., D.L.O. (31.1.70 to 9.9.70)

A. A. FINLAYSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

P. N. PATHAK, D.L.O., F.R.C.S. (Ed.) (12.1.70 to 12.2.70)

H. E. PORTE, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.L.O. (Appointed 19.10.70)

M. SPENCER HARRISON, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. (resigned 3.2.70)

Dermatologists:

R. B. FOUNTAIN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

D. I. McCALLUM, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer:

J. E. MANN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Area Dental Officers:

W. GARETH THOMAS, L.D.S., R.C.S.

U. H. HERNANDEZ, B.D.S., R.C.S. (Resigned 30.6.70)

B. B. PARSONS, L.D.S. (Resigned 30.4.70)

2 vacancies

Anaesthetists (part-time):

N. H. BLOOM, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A.R.C.S., D.A.

A. CAMPBELL HOLMS, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.R.C.S., D.A.

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist:

VERA HOLDWAY, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Mrs. S. A. BLYTH (resigned 30.6.70)

Miss H. J. DAWSON (resigned 6.2.70)

Mrs. C. B. LANG (part-time)

Mrs. W. M. SPRINGFIELD (part-time)

Miss A. M. TURNER

Miss C. M. WILLOWS

2 vacancies

Public Analyst (part-time):

E. R. W. FOGDEN, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Chief Nursing Officer:**Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:**

Miss L. DICK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Assistant Chief Nursing Officers:

2 vacancies

County Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss O. A. BROOKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss B. K. P. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert.
 Miss S. M. CRAWSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss M. A. DANIELS, S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V.Cert.
 Miss J. E. DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. D. E. EDGELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Miss M. A. HETHERINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. J. A. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Pt. 1), H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. P. SUMNER (nee Morter), S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
 Mrs. M. M. TUCKER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Pt. 1), H.V.Cert.

School Nurses:

Mrs. B. M. BEALE, S.R.N. (part-time)
 Miss D. A. BENNETT, S.R.N.
 Mrs. J. M. DAWE, S.R.N. (part-time).
 Mrs. C. T. FEATHERSTONE, S.R.N.
 Miss E. W. HENFREY, S.R.N.
 Mrs. C. A. LINGARD, S.R.N. (part-time)
 Mrs. P. J. STEVENSON, S.R.N.

Also 18 District Nurse/Midwives and 2 District Nurses act as part-time Health Visitors/School Nurses

Physiotherapists:

Mrs. L. A. BRENDON, M.C.S.P.
 Mrs. M. S. GOY, M.C.S.P. (appointed 14.9.70) (part-time)
 Mrs. E. MASON, M.C.S.P. (part-time) (resigned 31.7.70)
 Mrs. R. QUANTRILL, M.C.S.P. (part-time)

Speech Therapists:

Miss D. M. GLOVER, L.C.S.T.
 Mrs. M. L. LONG, L.C.S.T. (part-time)

Chiropodist:

Mrs. M. J. WESTCOMBE, S.R.Ch. (part-time)

Social Worker, Child Guidance Service:

Mrs. M. V. COUPLAND, Certificate in Social Studies (appointed 16.3.70)

County Health Inspector:

J. F. LOFTHOUSE, M.A.P.H.I., Certificated Inspector of Meat and Foods,
 Certificated Public Health Engineer

County Home Help Organiser:

Mrs. D. JONES, J.P.

Matron, St. Catherine's Road Day Nursery, Grantham:

Mrs. M. E. HIND, S.R.F.N.

Non-Medical Staff—Mental Health Services:

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

N. A. CLARKE, A.I.S.W.

Mental Welfare Officers:

R. G. BOYFIELD

Mrs. M. HARKNESS, S.C.M., S.E.N.

Mrs. D. M. ROBSON

H. S. TOWNSEND

D. WRAY

Sandon School (Junior Training Centre) Grantham:

Supervisor:

Mrs. E. F. M. SURRIDGE, Dip. N.A.M.H.

Dysart Centre (Adult Training Centre) Grantham:

Head Supervisor:

H. BLOWER, Dip. N.A.M.H.

The Beacon (Hostel for Subnormal Children), Grantham:

Warden:

L. COLLINSON, R.N.M.S.

Matron:

Mrs. I. COLLINSON

Ellys House (Hostel for Subnormal Adults), Grantham:

Warden:

W. PETERS

Matron:

Mrs. I. L. M. PETERS, R.N.M.S.

Chief Clerk:

A. COLLEY

Assistant Chief Clerk:

G. H. DOBBS

County Ambulance Officer:

H. SANDS, F.I.A.O.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

District	Medical Officer of Health (all part-time appointments)	Chief Public Health Inspector
Borough of Grantham	C. W. Shearer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	C. Taylor, M.A.P.H.I.
Borough of Stamford	H. Ellis Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	G. Fox, M.A.P.H.I.
Urban District of Sleaford	J. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B. (Acting)	T. E. Dagwell, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Urban District of Bourne	H. Ellis Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	M. Silverwood, M.R.S.H.
Rural District of North Kesteven	J. F. Adam, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G. (Acting)	J. Freeman, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Rural District of East Kesteven	J. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B. (Acting)	J. A. Saville, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.
Rural District of South Kesteven	H. Ellis Smith, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	W. A. Chivers, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Rural District of West Kesteven	C. W. Shearer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	M. F. Johnson, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.H.

Part 1 — Statistics and Social Conditions

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Administrative County (in acres)	...	...	...	...	461,082
Population—Registrar General's Estimate (mid-year 1970)	...	...	...	...	160,080
Rateable Value (1st April 1970)	...	...	...	...	£4,925,840
Estimated product of a penny rate 1970-71	...	...	...	...	£20,120

VITAL STATISTICS

The figures given in brackets in the following tables are comparative figures for 1969:—

Live Births

			Males	Females	Total	
Legitimate	...	...	1,365	1,291	2,656	(2,464)
Illegitimate	...	...	77	69	146	(157)
Total	...	...	1,442	1,360	2,802	(2,621)

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:

Crude	...	...	...	17.5	(16.6)
Nett	...	...	...	17.7	(16.8)
Rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	16.0	(16.3)

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births

5.0 (6.0)

Still Births

			Males	Females	Total	
Legitimate	...	...	16	11	27	(31)
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—	1	(4)
Total	...	...	17	11	28	(35)

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births

10 (13)

Rate for England and Wales

10 (13.2)

Total Live and Still Births

			Males	Females	Total	
Legitimate	...	...	1,381	1,302	2,683	(2,495)
Illegitimate	...	...	78	69	147	(161)
Total	...	...	1,459	1,371	2,830	(2,656)

The following table gives comparative statistics relating to births in the Administrative County since 1961:—

Year	LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS	
	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Total	Rate (per 1,000 pop.)	No.	Rate (per 1,000 Total births)
1961	2,236	81	2,317	16.81	34	14.4
1962	2,396	101	2,497	17.80	54	21.2
1963	2,518	120	2,638	18.64	40	14.9
1964	2,474	110	2,584	17.95	40	15.2
1965	2,500	124	2,624	17.92	37	13.9
1966	2,625	152	2,777	18.56	29	10.33
1967	2,559	151	2,710	17.71	34	12.39
1968	2,515	153	2,668	17.34	39	14.4
1969	2,464	157	2,621	16.60	35	13.0
1970	2,656	146	2,802	17.50	28	10.0

Infant Deaths (Deaths under one year of age)

			Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	26	9	35 (50)
Illegitimate	...	...	3	3	6 (6)
Total	...	...	29	12	41 (56)

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	15 (21)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	... ..	13 (20)
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	... ..	41 (38)
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	...	18 (18)

Neonatal Deaths (Deaths under four weeks of age)

	Males	Females	Total
	15	6	21 (35)
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	...	...	7 (13)
Rate for England and Wales	...	...	12 (12)

Early Neonatal Deaths (Deaths under one week of age)

	Males	Females	Total
	3	5	18 (33)
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	...	...	6 (13)
Rate for England and Wales	...	...	11 (10)

Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined)

	Males	Females	Total
	30	16	46 (68)
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	16 (25.6)
Rate for England and Wales	...	...	23 (23.4)

Infant Deaths and Rates in each of the past 10 years:—

Year	Deaths (Infants under 1 year)	Rate per 1,000 total live births	Rate for England & Wales
1961	44	18.99	21.4
1962	50	20.02	21.7
1963	46	17.44	21.1
1964	55	21.28	19.9
1965	44	16.77	19.0
1966	52	18.72	19.0
1967	34	12.55	18.3
1968	41	15.36	18.3
1969	56	21.00	18.0
1970	41	15.00	18.0

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) Nil (2)

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.00	(0.7)
Rate for England and Wales	0.18	(0.19)

Deaths from all Causes (including members of the armed forces stationed in the area)

	Males 926	Females 859	Total 1,785	(1,791)
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			11.2	(11.4)
Nett Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population ...			10.4	(10.4)
Rate for England and Wales			11.7	(11.9)

Table I on page 15 gives details of the population and main vital statistics for each county district.

Causes of Death

Tables II and III on pages 16 to 19 give details provided by the Registrar General of the number and causes of death in Kesteven during 1970.

Main Causes of Death in Kesteven 1970	No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population
1. Ischaemic Heart Disease	430	2.69
2. Cerebrovascular Disease	257	1.61
3. Pneumonia	189	1.18
4. Other forms of Heart Disease ...	126	0.79
5. Other malignant neoplasms, etc. ..	69	0.43
6. Bronchitis, emphysema	68	0.42
7. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	67	0.42
8. Other disease of circulatory system ...	66	0.41
9. Malignant neoplasm, intestine ...	51	0.32
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	42	0.26

TABLE I — VITAL STATISTICS 1970

Popul'n Mid- year 1970 (R. G. Est.)	No. of Live Births			Crude Birth Rate		Nett Birth Rate		No. of Still-Births			Deaths under 1 year of age			Inf. Mort. Rate		No. of Deaths		Crude Death Rate		Nett Death Rate	
	M		F	Total				M		F	M		F	Total		M					
Bourne	5,950	60	41	101	17.0	17.0	17.0	-	1	1	3	-	3	30	30	35	36	71	11.9	10.9	
Grantham	26,660	280	258	538	20.2	21.6	21.6	3	1	4	5	2	7	13	13	184	183	367	13.8	13.2	
Sleaford	8,000	56	50	106	13.3	14.2	14.2	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	9	70	75	145	18.1	9.4	
Stamford	14,110	122	119	241	17.1	18.0	18.0	2	3	5	3	-	3	12	12	81	71	152	10.8	8.5	
Total M.B's. and Urban Districts	54,720	518	468	986	18.0	19.1	19.1	5	5	10	12	2	14	14	14	370	365	735	13.4	10.9	
East Kesteven	22,560	175	185	360	16.0	16.6	16.6	2	2	4	1	3	4	11	11	114	102	216	9.6	10.6	
North Kesteven	46,720	435	390	825	17.7	17.7	17.7	5	1	6	5	4	9	11	11	253	217	470	10.1	9.1	
South Kesteven	16,830	146	162	308	18.3	18.8	18.8	3	2	5	3	1	4	13	13	89	87	176	10.5	10.8	
West Kesteven	19,250	168	155	323	16.8	15.5	15.5	2	1	3	8	2	10	31	31	100	88	188	9.8	10.9	
Total Rural Districts	105,360	924	892	1,816	17.2	17.0	17.0	12	6	18	17	10	27	15	15	556	494	1,050	10.0	10.1	
Total Administrative County	160,080	1,442	1,360	2,802	17.5	17.7	17.7	17	11	28	29	12	41	15	15	926	859	1,785	11.2	10.4	

**TABLE II — SHOWING FOR EACH COUNTY DISTRICT THE
NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1970**

CAUSES OF DEATH	Bourne U.D.	Grantham Borough	Sleaford U.D.	Stamford Borough	Aggregate	E. Kesteven R.D.	N. Kesteven R.D.	S. Kesteven R.D.	W. Kesteven R.D.	Aggregate	TOTALS
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Other tuberculosis, inc. late effects	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	2	5	6
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	5
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	—	2	6	1	9	—	—	—	1	1	10
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	8	3	5	16	5	7	9	5	26	42
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	4	11	4	7	26	4	10	6	5	25	51
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	11	8	5	24	8	21	8	6	43	67
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	9	1	—	11	7	6	2	2	17	28
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4	—	1	5	—	2	2	1	5	10
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1	3	3	2	9	1	2	1	3	7	16
Leukaemia	—	2	—	—	2	—	4	1	1	6	8
Other malignant neoplasms	1	19	4	6	30	11	12	9	7	39	69
Benign & unspecified neoplasms	1	1	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	5
Diabetes mellitus	2	5	1	2	10	5	4	1	3	13	23
Avitaminoses etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Other endocrine etc. diseases	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anaemias	—	3	—	—	3	1	2	2	—	5	8
Mental disorders	—	—	4	—	4	1	3	—	—	4	8
Multiple sclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4	4
Meningitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	2	3	2	1	8	3	5	—	—	8	16
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	1	—	3	4	5	5	—	—	10	14
Hypertensive disease	1	6	3	3	13	2	6	2	6	16	29
Ischaemic heart disease	18	94	23	26	161	62	117	46	44	269	430

**TABLE II — SHOWING FOR EACH COUNTY DISTRICT THE
NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1970—(Continued)**

CAUSES OF DEATH	Bourne U.D.	Grantham Borough	Sleaford U.D.	Stamford Borough	Aggregate	E. Kesteven R.D.	N. Kesteven R.D.	S. Kesteven R.D.	W. Kesteven R.D.	Aggregate	TOTALS
Other forms of heart disease	8	28	15	9	60	12	30	13	11	66	126
Cerebrovascular disease	12	62	20	32	126	31	50	22	28	131	257
Other diseases of circulatory system	3	13	3	10	29	6	16	3	12	37	66
Influenza	1	9	5	—	15	2	3	4	3	12	27
Pneumonia	7	12	24	20	63	15	90	12	9	126	189
Bronchitis and emphysema	3	17	2	5	27	7	19	4	11	41	68
Asthma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	4	1	—	5	1	2	2	3	8	13
Peptic ulcer	—	5	—	2	7	1	1	4	2	8	15
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	1	3	6
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	4
Other diseases of digestive system	1	3	1	1	6	2	3	3	1	9	15
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	3	1	—	4	1	2	—	—	3	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	2	1	1	1	5	2	3	1	1	7	12
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	—	2	—	1	3	—	4	—	—	4	7
Congenital anomalies	1	1	—	2	4	—	3	—	3	6	10
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	8	9
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	3	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	2	6
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1	3	1	—	5	4	1	2	5	12	17
Motor vehicle accidents	—	5	1	3	9	4	8	5	4	21	30
All other accidents	1	3	—	2	6	4	6	3	3	16	22
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	—	3	2	1	6	1	3	2	—	6	12
All other external causes	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	3	5
TOTALS	72	367	145	152	736	216	470	175	188	1,049	1,785

TABLE III — Causes of death at each age period—continued

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 4	4 Weeks & under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	Over 75	All Ages
Mental disorders ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	5	8
Meningitis ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Multiple sclerosis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	4
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	...	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	3	6	16
Active rheumatic fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	14
Hypertensive disease ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	7	14	29
Ischaemic heart disease ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	37	70	141	165	430
Other forms of heart disease ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5	17	103	126
Cerebrovascular disease ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	31	60	156	257
Other diseases of circulatory system ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	15	43	66
Influenza ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	10	11	27
Pneumonia ...	...	1	6	1	1	—	—	—	7	10	33	127	189
Bronchitis, emphysema ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	22	33	68
Asthma ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	...	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	13
Peptic ulcer ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	15
Appendicitis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	6
Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
Other diseases of digestive system ...	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2	6	15
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	3	7
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	6	12
Abortion ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, etc.	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	7
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system ...	...	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	10
Congenital anomalies ...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Other causes of perinatal mortality ...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	3	3	30
Motor vehicle accidents ...	...	—	1	1	4	10	—	2	2	2	1	10	22
All other accidents ...	...	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	2	2	3	1	12
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	5
All other external causes ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	...	21	20	6	9	20	22	45	110	247	443	842	1,785

Part II — Epidemiology

Notifiable Diseases

The diseases now to be notified to the Medical Officers of Health of District, Borough and County Borough Councils are:—

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever
Amoebic dysentery	Tetanus
Anthrax	Tuberculosis
Bacillary dysentery	Typhoid fever
Diphtheria	Whooping Cough
Food Poisoning	Yellow fever
Infective jaundice	Cholera
Leprosy	Plague
Leptospirosis	Relapsing Fever
Malaria	Smallpox
Measles	Typhus

Notification of the diseases given below is no longer required:—

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membraneous croup
Acute rheumatism	Puerperal pyrexia

The responsibility for notifying a case or suspected cases of food poisoning or infectious disease now rests exclusively on the medical practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another practitioner has already notified the case.

One thousand two hundred and ten cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified to the District Medical Officers of Health during 1970. Particulars of these cases and their distribution appear in Table IV on page 21 of this report.

**TABLE IV—DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS 1970**
(including Non-Civilians)

Sanitary District	Total No. Notified	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Meningitis	Dysentery	Malaria	Infective	Acute Enceph- alitis	Post Infectious	Food Poisoning	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Infective Jaundice
Bourne U.D.	29 (98)	2	8	14	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grantham M.B.	296 (291)	—	221	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	59
Sleaford U.D.	42 (49)	4	29	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Stamford M.B.	317 (293)	8	269	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Aggregate of Urban Districts	684 (731)	14	527	69	2	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	64
E. Kesteven R.D.	53 (165)	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
N. Kesteven R.D.	128 (42)	3	106	4	2	5	1	—	—	3	1	—	3
S. Kesteven R.D.	284 (236)	25	249	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
W. Kesteven R.D.	61 (35)	2	53	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aggregate of Rural Districts	526 (478)	30	456	12	3	5	1	—	—	3	3	1	12
Totals for Whole County	1,210 (1,209)	44	983	81	5	11	1	—	—	3	5	1	76

Note: Figures in brackets relate to 1969

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives details of the movement of cases on and off the Register during the year, and the state of the Register at the 31st December, 1970:—

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. of persons on Register at 31.12.69	193	136	22	31	215	167
<i>Cases added to Register during 1970</i>						
Formally notified	9	1	—	2	9	3
Transferred from other areas	2	1	1	—	3	1
	204	138	23	33	227	171
<i>Cases removed from Register during 1970</i>						
Died	2	—	1	1	3	1
Removed from area	3	—	1	—	4	—
Recovered	—	1	—	—	—	1
Removed at Annual Register check	24	12	4	8	28	20
No. of persons on Register at 31.12.70	175	125	17	24	192	149

The age groups of cases placed on the Register and of persons who died from tuberculosis during 1970 are as follows:—

Age Groups	Cases placed on Register				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	4 (1)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	—	1	1 (1)	2	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	4 (1)	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65—74 years	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and over	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	11 (2)	2	1 (1)	2	3	—	—	—

N.B. Cases transferred from other authorities are included in the main figures and also shown separately in brackets.

The following table shows new cases (including inward transfers) coming to the notice of the County Health Department during the last five years:—

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1966	30	4	34
1967	30	3	33
1968	15	1	16
1969	19	4	23
1970	13	3	16

The three deaths from respiratory tuberculosis represent a mortality rate of 0.02 per thousand of the total population. Comparative information relating to the deaths from tuberculosis during the last decennium is given below:—

	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	
	No of Deaths	Death Rate	No of Deaths	Death Rate
1961	4	0.03	—	0.00
1962	4	0.03	—	0.00
1963	7	0.05	2	0.01
1964	3	0.03	—	0.00
1965	3	0.02	—	0.00
1966	4	0.03	—	0.00
1967	2	0.01	—	0.00
1968	5	0.03	1	0.01
1969	4	0.03	—	0.00
1970	3	0.02	—	0.00

It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

Reference is made to the services provided for the welfare of tuberculous patients in the section dealing with the County Council's Scheme for the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care on page 47.

Venereal Diseases

There was an increase in the number of patients diagnosed as suffering from venereal disease attending at the special treatment centres at hospitals in the area.

The following table compiled from returns submitted by the physicians in charge of the special treatment centres in this area shows the number of Kesteven patients who attended for the first time during 1970:—

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total No. of Attenders
Nottingham	—	5	14	19
Grantham	—	16	38	54
Lincoln	1	21	56	78
Peterborough	3	14	70	87
Boston	—	—	2	2
TOTAL	4	56	180	240

The numbers of persons seen at the clinics serving the area in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
81	84	103	109	126	100	145	122	176	240

Following the receipt of Circular 38/68 from the Ministry of Health regarding the control of venereal disease, a meeting was held which was attended by all the Medical Officers of Health of local health authorities and the consultant venereologist for the area. The consultant venereologist considered that his present methods of contact tracing were satisfactory to him.

It was agreed that the existing arrangements should continue and that if the consultant venereologist wished for help in contact tracing, he would get in touch with the appropriate Medical Officer of Health to seek the services of a health visitor or community nurse.

A film about venereal disease entitled “Quarter of a Million Teenagers” has been purchased by the Education Committee and has been made available for showing to adult and student audiences.

Part III — Vaccination and Immunisation

The Council's scheme for vaccination against smallpox under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act as set out in the Annual Reports for 1948 and 1955 continued to operate without change.

The scheme for diphtheria immunisation continued as outlined in the Annual Report for 1961, when the use of combined antigens was introduced.

NOTE: The figures in brackets in this section are comparative figures for 1969.

Smallpox Vaccination

Details of persons under 16 years of age vaccinated against smallpox for whom records were received during 1970 are shown in the following table:—

Smallpox Vaccination	Age at Date of Vaccination							Total
	0—3 Mths.	3—6 Mths.	6—9 Mths.	9—12 Mths.	1 Yr.	2—4 Yrs.	5—15 Yrs.	
No. vaccinated	1	7	7	20	785	401	164	1,385 (1,158)
No. re-vaccinated	—	—	—	—	1	19	222	242 (215)

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

The following table gives details of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus immunisation given to children during 1970.

	Primary Course Children born in years							Rein- forcing Injec- tions
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963- 1966	Others under age 16	Total	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	51
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria/ Tetanus	4	34	17	5	30	35	125	2,722
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/ Tetanus	278	1,466	291	26	35	10	2,106	410
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/ Tetanus/Polio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	2	3	1	4	116	127	416
TOTAL	283	1,502	311	32	69	164	2,361 (1,718)	3,599 (3,671)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

There were no changes in the scheme for poliomyelitis vaccination during 1970. The following table shows the number of children under 16 years of age who received protection against poliomyelitis in 1970:—

Poliomyelitis Vaccination	Children born in years					Others under age 16	TOTAL
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963- 1966		
Primary Course	195	1,538	357	47	95	57	2,289 (1,736)
Re-inforcing Doses	—	4	81	33	2,021	525	2,664 (2,641)

During 1969 a Joint Committee on vaccination and immunisation of the Department of Health and Social Security reported and suggested a new schedule of immunisation. The Committee suggested that the new schedule should produce a better antibody response but some members of the Committee feared that its adoption might result in a reduction in the number of completed primary courses of immunisation due to the fact that a gap of six months was proposed between the giving of the second and third injections of the primary course. The degree of adoption of the new schedule has varied from area to area and indeed within an area. Some doctors, but not all, adopted the new schedule in Kesteven. It is therefore impracticable to compare the figures for 1969 and 1970 with those of previous years.

The total number of children who received primary poliomyelitis vaccination during 1970 increased in comparison with the total for 1969, and it would appear that there has been no fall off in the rates of acceptance of vaccination and immunisation in 1970 when compared with 1968.

Vaccination against Anthrax

Vaccination against anthrax is now carried out as required at two establishments in the County where the employees are considered to run a risk of contracting the disease from materials handled.

Vaccination against Measles

Sufficient supplies of measles vaccine were made available in the Spring of 1970 by the Department of Health and Social Security and made possible the resumption of the campaign that had been interrupted in 1969. The demand for vaccination was initially rather low but increased in the late Summer following national announcements through the news media on the importance of children receiving protection against measles.

The following table shows the number of children who were vaccinated against measles during the year:—

1970	1969	Children born in years			Others under age 16	Total
		1968	1967	1963- 1966		
3	557	561	300	553	110	2,084 (1,073)

Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles)

In Circular 11/70, dated 29th July, local health authorities were asked by the Secretary of State for Social Services to make provision under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for vaccination against rubella in their areas to commence at the beginning of September.

The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation recommended that vaccination should be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, but that initially priority should be given to older girls, i.e. those in their 14th year. The purpose of this recommendation was to ensure that as many girls as possible received protection against rubella by vaccination before reaching child-bearing age. 134 girls had received protection by the end of the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The vaccination against tuberculosis of children aged 13 years and over and students was continued.

A total of 2,125 children and students was skin tested during 1970.

	Positive	Negative	Vaccinated
Schoolchildren and Students ...	184	1,897	1,862

In addition, the vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine of children who were close contacts of known cases of tuberculosis and negative to the tuberculin skin test was undertaken by the chest physicians as part of the clinical service to the patients and contacts.

During 1970 24 children were skin tested by the chest physicians and of these 21 gave a negative reaction.

A total of 64 children was vaccinated, a number of infants having received vaccination without first being skin tested.

Part IV — Care of Mothers and Young Children

Infant Welfare Centres

The total number of centres maintained by the County Council at the end of 1970 was 58. Most of the centres are run with the help of voluntary committees, and I would again like to thank on behalf of the County Council all members of the voluntary committees and their helpers for the valuable service they render to the mothers and young children of the county.

Total Attendances:	Children born in 1970	...	...	18,654
	Children born in 1969	...	...	17,380
	Children born 1965 to 1968	...	...	11,957
				<hr/> 47,991 <hr/>
Number of individual children who attended:				
	Born in 1970	...	...	2,235
	Born in 1969	...	...	1,814
	Born 1965 to 1968	...	...	1,843
				<hr/> 5,892 <hr/>

Number of Consultations with medical staff: 7,578

Comparative figures for the last five years are given below:—

Year	Individual Children who attended I.W.C.s	Total Attendances	Consultations with M.O.
1966	5,777	44,967	9,041
1967	5,868	45,716	9,572
1968	5,498	44,005	9,405
1969	5,797	45,311	8,490
1970	5,892	47,991	7,578

In addition there are seven 'unofficial' centres, four in villages and three at Royal Air Force stations. These centres are organised on an informal basis by district nurses and other interested persons, and 1,234 attendances were recorded during 1970.

Ante and Post Natal Clinics

Ante and post-natal clinics are held at the general practitioners' surgeries with the district midwife in attendance. Where it is difficult for expectant mothers to attend surgeries the district midwife is usually able to help by providing transport. In the more isolated areas the ante-natal examination may take place at home, the doctor being accompanied by the district midwife. Post-natal clinics are also held at doctors' surgeries with the district midwife in attendance.

Expectant mothers in the North Hykeham area who desire a home confinement may book the services of a midwife at the Church Hall, Moor Lane, North Hykeham, on any Monday from 2 to 3 p.m.

Family Planning

The County Council continued to grant free use of the accommodation at the county clinics in Grantham and Stamford to the Family Planning Association. Clinics were held three times per month in Grantham and weekly in Stamford.

Additional help in the form of grants was given by the County Council to the Grantham, Stamford, Lincoln and Boston branches of the Family Planning Association.

Battered Babies

Circular CMO 2/70, signed jointly by the Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security, and the Chief Inspector, Children's Department, Home Office, drew attention to the fact that available information suggested there was still some lack of awareness of the existence of the "battered baby syndrome" and suggested that local discussions on the lines recommended in 1966 by the British Paediatric Association would be valuable.

Medical Officers of Health and Children's Officers were asked to consult together and to bring into their discussions representatives of the Local Medical Committee, paediatricians and consultants responsible for accident and emergency departments, the police and social agencies such as the N.S.P.C.C. It was suggested that the situation in each area be reviewed and decisions taken to ensure that all necessary protection and assistance could be made available to the children concerned, others at risk in the family and to parents and other adults.

A meeting was convened jointly by the County Medical Officer and the Children's Officer on 25th June when representatives from the Health Department, Children's Department, the N.S.P.C.C., the local police, the Local Medical Committee, the Paediatric Department of a local hospital and a Consultant Psychiatrist were present. Much discussion was given to the problems faced, in particular to the types of situation in which battered children occur, the difficulties of determining whether or not an injured child has been the victim of violence, the decision as to the long term care of a battered child and the subsequent re-introduction of the child into the family.

The general procedures to be followed in a suspected instance of battering were discussed, particular emphasis being placed on the necessity to inform the police without delay if any criminal offence

were suspected. A summary of the points dealt with at this meeting was circulated to all parties concerned and, as directed, copies sent to the Department of Health and Social Security, and the Children's Department, Home Office.

A memorandum — "The Battered Baby" — prepared by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee of the Central Health Services Council was published in July. Copies of the memorandum were obtained for distribution to the medical and nursing staff.

Dental Care

The Chief Dental Officer reports that "the staff of the school dental service devote a certain amount of time to the treatment of pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers. It is not possible under existing conditions to carry out routine dental inspections and patients are usually seen as a result of referrals by medical practitioners, health visitors and district nurses. A number of requests for examination are received from more enlightened parents who wish to ensure that the teeth of their very young children will be maintained in a healthy condition.

"Dental decay of the deciduous dentition has always been accepted by the lay person as inevitable but this is not true. It is caused in the main by faulty eating habits and there is little doubt that fruit juices of the bottle variety, including welfare orange juice, sweetened milk and dummies play a part in causing dental decay. Comforters or feeders which are often filled with fruit juices or honey and are allowed to remain in contact with the teeth for long periods may cause much decay.

"It is most distressing to be confronted with a child of 2 or 3 years of age whose teeth have decayed so rapidly that only the roots of the teeth are visible and to be told by the parent that 'they came through bad', when questioning elicits the information that the child always goes to sleep with a dummy soaked in honey or some other sugary liquid.

"Dental health education is important to prevent the misuse of fruit juices and vitamin syrups but only a sustained national campaign with expenditure of vast sums of money could possibly succeed.

"The only hope at present for an improvement in the condition of the teeth of young children is the fluoridation of water supplies which, of course, is slowly taking place in the country at the present time.

"The resignation of two area dental officers during the year resulted in a fall in output.

"During 1970 290 pre-school children were inspected compared with 371 children in the previous year and of this total 142 were found to require treatment.

“One hundred and thirty children received treatment and made a total of 192 visits.

“The number of fillings inserted decreased from 173 in 1969 to 160 in 1970, whilst extractions numbered 173 compared with 288 the previous year. General anaesthetics were administered on 72 occasions.

“Forty-eight mothers received inspections at the clinics, 46 of whom were found to be in need of treatment and who made in all 114 attendances.

“Eighty-three fillings were inserted and fourteen extractions were undertaken.

“Two patients were supplied with full upper dentures and additionally, six partial dentures were fitted for other patients.”

CONSULTANT SERVICES

Some pre-school children were seen at the ophthalmic, orthopaedic and ear, nose and throat clinics held at the authority's premises at Grantham, Stamford, Sleaford and Bourne. Some pre-school children in the northern part of the County requiring ophthalmic treatment attended the special clinic for children at Lincoln County Hospital.

Ophthalmic

Clinic	Errors of Refraction		Other Eye Defects		Glasses Prescribed	
	New Cases	Re-Inspections	New Cases	Re-Inspections	New Cases	Re-Inspections
Grantham	56	157	13	13	10	37
Stamford	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleaford	37	51	7	18	7	5
Bourne	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln	8	43	1	4	1	7
Totals	101	251	21	35	18	49

Orthopaedic

The Council's physiotherapists gave treatment to 44 pre-school children, who made 1,087 attendances.

Speech Therapy

The Council's speech therapists gave treatment to 29 pre-school children, who made a total of 308 attendances.

Hospital Provision for Mothers and Children

Reports on the circumstances of 246 expectant mothers referred for maternity beds on social grounds were submitted to the hospital authorities. Arrangements were also made for six children of pre-school age to be admitted to hospital for operative treatment.

Premature Infants

During the year there were 182 live births assignable to this county of infants notified as weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. Of this total, 175 were born in hospital and seven were born at home or in a nursing home. Eleven premature babies died during the first few days of life.

There were 17 premature stillbirths during the year, all of which occurred in hospitals.

Further details relating to premature infants are given in Table V on page 34.

Phenylketonuria

Babies born in the County were tested for phenylketonuria by the Guthrie Blood Test method and/or Phenistix Urine Test method. No positive reactions were reported.

Congenital Abnormalities

The scheme for reporting congenital defects observed at birth operated satisfactorily. The birth notification cards provide for the requisite information to be inserted by midwives or doctors when notifying births.

Details relating to 47 babies were sent to the Registrar General. The total number of defects reported was 59, eight of the babies having more than one defect. The broad classification of the reported defects was as follows:—

Central Nervous System	...	...	...	...	12
Eye, ear	...	...	...	...	1
Alimentary System	...	...	...	...	10
Heart and great vessels	...	...	...	...	4
Uro-genital system	...	...	...	...	4
Limbs	...	...	...	...	22
Other parts of Musculo-Skeletal system	...	...	...	...	3
Other malformations	...	...	...	...	3
					<hr/>
					59
					<hr/>

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The number of illegitimate live births assigned to the County in 1970 was 146, representing 5.0% of total live births. Comparative figures for 1969 were 157 and 6.0% respectively.

The County Council's arrangements with the Lincoln Diocesan Board for Social Work, under which the Board's caseworkers undertake domiciliary investigation and where necessary arrange for the mother's admission to a suitable mother and baby home, continued to operate satisfactorily. The Board's caseworkers helped 81 Kesteven cases during 1970. The County Council continued to give financial support to the Board and, in addition, accepted responsibility for the maintenance of two girls at mother and baby homes.

Provision of Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits are purchased centrally and supplied to all the Council's domiciliary midwives for free distribution as required.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

Weekly mothercraft and relaxation classes were held in seven of the main centres of population. Details of attendances at these classes compared with those for the previous year (given in brackets) are as follows:—

						Mothers attending	Attendances
Bourne	...	...	...	...	...	39 (38)	269 (254)
Grantham	...	...	...	...	...	138 (112)	367 (686)
Lincoln (Brant Road)	...	...	...	...	...	30 (—)	274 (—)
Market Deeping	...	...	...	...	...	28 (—)	162 (—)
North Hykeham	...	...	...	...	...	39 (37)	273 (205)
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	...	76 (53)	522 (390)
Stamford	...	...	...	...	...	88 (91)	608 (640)
						<hr/> 438 (331) <hr/>	<hr/> 2,475 (2,175) <hr/>

TABLE V — *PREMATURE INFANTS BORN DURING 1970

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												
	Born in Hospital			Born at Home or in a Nursing Home			Born at Home or in a Nursing Home			PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS		
	Died			Died			Died			Born		
	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In Hos- pital	At home or in a Nursing Home	
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	34
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	99	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
TOTAL	175	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	

*i.e. babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth irrespective of period of gestation.

Day Nurseries

The County Council's St. Peter's Day Nursery at St. Catherine's Road, Grantham, continued to provide accommodation for children under the age of 5 years. Priority of admission is granted to children from families which fall within the following categories:—

- (a) where the mother is the sole wage-earner;
- (b) where there is sickness in the family or where there are home conditions likely to prejudice seriously the health of the child;
- (c) where, in exceptional circumstances, it appears that admission is desirable in the interests of the child.

Details of attendances, etc., throughout the year, are given in the following table:—

	No. of children on register		Average daily attendance		No. of mothers whose children were on register	
	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	Under 2 years	Over 2 years	In whole-time employment	In part-time employment
January	16	25	11	17	35	3
February	18	25	12	18	35	5
March	18	28	10	21	39	5
April	17	29	10	20	38	4
May	15	29	10	20	37	4
June	15	30	11	21	39	3
July	15	28	9	16	36	4
August	15	28	8	18	36	4
September	15	28	8	23	36	4
October	14	28	11	23	36	4
November	14	30	9	24	36	4
December	16	29	8	21	35	5
Average for Year	15	28	10	22	36	4

The Matron, Mrs. M. E. Hind, comments in her report that "the nursery continued to operate satisfactorily and attendance was good.

"I attended a course for nursery matrons at the Waverley College of Further Education, Nottingham, which was both informative and beneficial. Many new ideas were expressed by the speakers, amongst whom were consultant physicians, H.M. Inspectors and senior nursing officers.

“Great emphasis was placed on the type of care given to the children in day nurseries, not to be confused with the pre-educational care given to children attending nursery schools and classes. Many of the children in the former group are very much younger, and are away from their mothers for long hours each day. The majority of them also have backgrounds of social problems and need, therefore, a genuine affectionate understanding in a happy environment, providing the type of care nearest to that of everyday family life. It was suggested that instead of the old method of dividing our children into age groups of 0-2 years and 2-5 years, we should divide them into much smaller groups of mixed ages. This method has been tried in several nurseries and found to be a great improvement.

“In view of these suggestions and the many advantages ‘family grouping’ offered to both children and staff, it was felt we should adopt this method of care for a trial period. After much trial and error, we once again find the nursery running smoothly in this new routine. The older children have accepted the younger ones in their midst

and have replaced former childish aggression with affection and tolerance. The babies are happy and progressing well, both physically and mentally. Very young babies are, of course, still cared for individually. The staff have shown great interest and enthusiasm and worked extremely hard to comply with the new ideas.

Five out of six students were successful in obtaining their Nursery Nurse Examination Board Certificate.”

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act 1948

Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968 came into operation on the 1st November 1968 and from that date extended the scope of the 1948 Act to include premises (other than those used wholly or mainly as private dwellings) in which children are received for a total of two hours or more in the day and persons who in their own homes and for reward look after one or more children under the age of five to whom they are not related for similar periods.

During the year there were again increases in the numbers of premises registered as day nurseries and persons registered as child minders. The position at the end of the year was as follows:—

	1970	1969
No. of registered premises	42	38
No. of approved places for children	871	792
No. of registered child minders	93	77
No. of approved places for children	609	568

Welfare Foods Service

There were 63 distribution centres in operation at the end of the year, one additional sales point having been opened in the South Witham R.A.F. Thrift Shop.

The following table shows the quantities of welfare foods issued to beneficiaries during the year, with comparative figures for 1969:—

Year	National Dried Milk (cartons)	Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	Vitamins A & D tablets (packets)	Orange Juice (bottles)
1969	8,324	1,642	2,350	38,474
1970	6,067	1,622	2,539	41,629

It will be seen that while the sales of Orange Juice continued to increase and those of Cod Liver Oil and A & D tablets remained steady, the consumption of National Dried Milk decreased substantially. The cause of this decrease is due to maternity homes and units tending to put infants on proprietary brands of foods, a situation which is known to the Department of Health and Social Security who intend to encourage the use of National Dried Milk in these establishments.

Part V — Nursing Service

HEALTH VISITING

Staff

One health visitor resigned from whole-time duties at the end of November, 1970, but was re-appointed on a part-time basis with effect from 1st January, 1971. At the 31st December, 1970, nine whole-time health visitors were in post.

Twenty members of the district nurse/midwifery staff continued to undertake health visiting as part of their combined duties and certain routine duties were undertaken by temporary nursing staff.

The following statistics relate to the home visiting undertaken by the health visiting staff during 1970, with comparative figures for 1969 given in brackets. Ineffective visits have been excluded.

			First Visits	Total Visits
Children born in 1970	...	...	2,861 (2,709)	8,750 (7,933)
Children born in 1969	...	...	2,150 (2,214)	6,039 (6,173)
Children born 1965-1968	...	...	3,512 (4,569)	9,653 (11,351)
*Expectant mothers	...	...	217 (258)	422 (501)
Tuberculous households	...	...	67 (97)	185 (258)
Persons aged 65 and over		...	690 (871)	4,388 (5,317)
Other cases (i.e. hospital discharges, infectious diseases, etc.)		...	179 (181)	953 (934)
Total Home Visits				<hr/> 30,390 (32,467)

* Excluding visits by District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors.

Health visitors were also in attendance at infant welfare centres and clinics, details of which appear in other sections of this Report.

MIDWIFERY

The number of midwives who gave notice of intention to practise in the Authority's area during the year 1970 was 118 of whom:—

44 were domiciliary midwives employed by the County Council;

73 were employed by Hospital Management Committees;

1 was employed privately.

At the end of the year 44 domiciliary midwives were employed by the County Council.

The following are details of cases attended during the year:—

Midwives	Domiciliary Cases	Cases in Institutions	Total
(1) Employed by County Council	315	—	315
(2) Employed by Hospital Management Committees	—	2,204	2,204
TOTALS	315	2,204	2,519

The total number of confinements attended by midwives in the County, 2,519, was lower than that for 1969 (2,624) and 1968 (2,672) and also lower than the average for the years 1966-70 (2,659). The proportion of hospital confinements, 82.9%, was also lower than that for 1969 (86.5%) and 1968 (83.4%), but higher than that for 1967 (81.7%) and 1966 (79.6%).

Due to the large number of hospital confinements which took place during the year, there was again an increase in the number of cases discharged home before the end of the minimum lying-in period of ten days. The total number of early discharges during 1970 was 1,653, compared with 1,592 in 1969, 1,326 in 1968, 1,187 in 1967 and 1,209 in 1966.

The total number of visits paid to all maternity cases during 1970 amounted to 12,757 plus 4,740 ante-natal visits—a total of 17,497, compared with 19,346 (13,696 plus 5,650 ante-natal visits) in 1969 and 20,084 (13,283 plus 6,801 ante-natal visits) in 1968. Miscarriages attended during the year 1970 numbered 47, compared with 49 in 1969 and 45 in 1968.

The number of cases in which medical aid was summoned by midwives under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, totalled 46—all domiciliary.

Analgesia

The Central Midwives Board gave notice that in 1970 the apparatus used for the administration of nitrous oxide and air analgesia would no longer be approved by that Board for use by unsupervised midwives. Furthermore, the British Oxygen Company would no longer supply the cylinders of that medical gas or include that apparatus in their normal servicing arrangements. Further sets of nitrous oxide/oxygen (Entonox) apparatus were therefore purchased to supplement the small number of sets of Entonox and Trilene already in the hands of the domiciliary midwives.

The extent to which one or other of the various forms of analgesia was administered during 1970 by the midwife or doctor in attendance at domiciliary confinements was as follows:—

Entonox	Trilene	Pethedine
117	81	170

Refresher Courses for Midwives

During the year eight midwives employed by the County Council attended approved refresher courses in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Pupil Midwives

One pupil completed her Part II midwifery training under the direct supervision of one of three County Council's midwives approved as tutors by the Central Midwives Board.

The number of pupils referred to us for Part II midwifery training is dependent upon the availability of pupils under our agreement with the Peterborough and Stamford Hospital Management Committee.

HOME NURSING

During the year 1970, 2,940 persons received 59,739 visits, compared with 2,890 persons and 56,861 visits in 1969 and 2,775 persons and 57,914 visits in 1968.

The number of persons aged 65 years and over who were attended during the year totalled 1,605—55% of all cases attended, and visits to the aged amounted to 41,719—70% of all visits paid by nurses.

An analysis of the work undertaken by the district nurses during the year 1970 (with comparative figures for the previous year given in brackets) is as follows:—

Type of Case	No. of Cases		No. of Visits	
Medical	1,866	(1,709)	43,810	(44,615)
Surgical	1,048	(1,016)	15,741	(12,837)
Infectious diseases ...	1	(—)	1	(—)
Tuberculosis	4	(6)	58	(111)
Maternal complications	18	(25)	98	(132)
Others	3	(19)	31	(219)
Totals	2,940	(2,775)	59,739	(57,914)

GENERAL

Staff

During the year one district nurse and one district nurse/midwife undertaking combined duties resigned, whilst one district nurse/midwife

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 1970

CORRECTION

Page 40 - HOME NURSING - Table should read:-

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
Medical	1,866 (1,767)	43,810 (42,800)
Surgical	1,048 (1,060)	15,741 (13,583)
Infectious Diseases	1 (7)	1 (35)
Tuberculosis	4 (4)	58 (165)
Maternal complications	18 (21)	98 (92)
Others	3 (31)	31 (186)
Totals	<u>2,940 (2,890)</u>	<u>59,739 (56,861)</u>

undertaking combined duties and three district nurse/midwives were appointed. In addition, one temporary whole-time district nurse / midwife, one temporary part-time district nurse / midwife and one temporary part-time district nurse were appointed, whilst one temporary part-time district nurse resigned.

At the 31st December, 1970, actual staff employed was as follows:—

18 District Nurse/Midwives with combined duties
28 District Nurse/Midwives (including 2 part-time)
6 District Nurses.

Housing

No further houses for nursing staff were built or purchased during the year. At the 31st December, 1970, the position was that the County Council owned 15 houses, 14 of which had been especially built.

Transport

The County Council agreed to the purchase of four new cars during the financial year 1970/71, subject to the trading-in in part exchange of four existing cars then surplus to requirements.

At the 31st December, 1970, the total number of cars used by the nursing service was as follows:—

Owned by the County Council	...	...	31
Owned by District Nurses and Midwives	...		25
			—
	Total	...	56
			—

Disposable Incontinence Pads, Pants and Equipment

Incontinence pads and pants are supplied to patients free of charge through the district nursing service.

Sterile disposable syringes and needles, face masks and gloves which are purchased centrally are supplied to the Council's nurses and midwives through convenient distribution points.

Marie Curie Memorial Foundation

Ten patients received assistance during the year 1970 through the Area Welfare Grant Scheme.

Nursing Homes

At the end of the year there were two nursing homes registered in the County. These homes provide 46 beds for general cases. The Chief Nursing Officer made visits of inspection to these homes during the year.

Part VI — Ambulance Service

Once again I have to report an extremely active year on the part of the Ambulance Service and yet again, what appears to be the inevitable annual increase in demand on the service and work performed. The number of patients carried during 1970 increased by 11,784 (i.e. from 100,428 to 112,212) and the annual mileage of 1,008,761 represents an increase of 104,460 miles over the previous year, the average miles per patient carried reflecting a slight decrease at 8.98 against 9.00 the previous year.

Accident and emergency cases conveyed during the year totalled 5,213. Of these, 962 were road accident casualties and 4,251 other emergency cases of all types. Turn-outs in response to emergency calls numbered 4,837 of which number 189 were abortive, the ambulance not being required on arrival at the site of the incident.

During the year under review the hospital car service carried 26,269 patients over a distance of 296,622 miles compared with 20,259 patients and a mileage of 245,244 during 1969. The substantial contribution made by the hospital car service which increased mainly due to the rise in demand for transport to convey cases to Training Centres, Special Schools, and distant hospitals is much appreciated and I must once again pay tribute to the members of this service for their co-operation, without which the Ambulance Service would be unable to meet all its commitments.

From the staffing point of view, the year was in many ways a difficult one due to long term sickness and resignations, and the substantial influx of additional and replacement staff as a consequence of which it was necessary to impose some restriction on secondment for residential training. Towards the end of the year the position showed signs of achieving stability and it is hoped that this situation will continue to prevail, and afford an opportunity to continue with the programme of residential training designed to upgrade staff to qualify for the Ambulance Service Advisory Council Proficiency Certificate.

A detailed summary of the work carried out during the year appears on pages 44 and 45.

VEHICLES

The approved vehicle establishment of 29 vehicles (including 2 spare vehicles) remained unchanged throughout the year and delivery was taken of five replacement vehicles comprising two L.D. Ambulances equipped with cots, two JU 250 Dual Purpose Ambulances and one FG Ambulance equipped with tail lift. The disposition of the fleet

as at the 31st December 1970 was as follows:—

Station	Large D.P. Ambulance	Small D.P. Ambulance	D.P. Sitting Case Vehicle	Sitting Case Car	Total Vehicles
Grantham	3	2	2	—	7
Sleaford	3	1	2	1	7
Waddington	2	2	—	—	4
Stamford	2	2	1	—	5
Bourne	2	2	—	—	4

Plus two 2nd line small D.P. Ambulances maintained as spare vehicles.

In accordance with County Council policy, the majority of the maintenance work was undertaken by the County Council's Central Repair Depot at Grantham. I should once again like to express my thanks to the officers and staff of the Depot for their willing help and assistance over the year.

STAFF—OPERATIONAL

(A) Officers

The complement of whole time officers was increased by the appointment of an additional Sub-Officer during the year and the disposition at the 31st December, 1970 was as follows:—

Station	Station Officers	Sub Officers	Snr. Control Officers	Assistant Control Officers	Total
Sleaford	1	1	1	5	8
Grantham	1	—	—	—	1
Bourne	—	1	—	—	1
Stamford	1	—	—	—	1
Waddington	1	—	—	—	1

(B) Ambulancemen

Considerable recruitment took place during the year to fill vacancies in the augmented staff and those arising through resignation and retirement. At the 31st December, 1970 fifty-three personnel were in post at Stations throughout the County as follows:—

Station	Whole time Ambulancemen	
	Shift work	Day work
Grantham	12	2
Sleaford	12	2
Waddington	9	1
Stamford	8	2
Bourne	—	5
TOTAL	41	12

TRAINING

Courses in all aspects of Ambulance Aid were undertaken at all Stations throughout the County during the year. On the whole these were extremely well attended. Secondments have also been made to Department of Health Residential Courses but these have been on a restricted basis due to the difficult staffing situation and the shortage of residential places. At the end of the year all personnel were qualified at or above the minimum standard and the overall position regarding qualification for the Ambulance Service Advisory Council Proficiency Certificate was as follows in respect of the 58 personnel required to hold this award.

Qualified for certificate—33.

Requiring 2 week residential qualifying course—8.

Awaiting six week residential qualifying course—17.

It is anticipated that the outstanding two week qualifying courses will be completed during 1971 and that, subject to staffing considerations, finance and places being available, the majority of the six week courses will also be completed during 1971. Should these conditions materialise, it should be possible to complete the outstanding six week courses early in 1972 and to make a start on the two week refresher courses for staff holding the Proficiency Certificate which have recently been recommended by the Ambulance Service Advisory Council and the Local Government Training Board. At the end of the year some 33 staff were eligible to take the refresher courses and, having regard to the fact that these should be on a three year repeat basis, this will become a continuing commitment in the future.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

Station	Ambulances		Sitting Case Vehicles		Totals	
	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients	Miles	Patients
Sleaford	193,840	24,932	30,353	2,318	224,193	27,250
Grantham	125,533	13,448	59,525	5,300	185,058	18,748
Bourne	57,795	7,959	21,840	2,661	79,635	10,620
Stamford	58,934	8,505	21,292	1,379	80,226	9,884
K.C.C.						
Stamford Agency	31,393	3,476	8,773	870	40,166	4,346
Waddington	81,947	12,050	20,914	3,035	102,861	15,095
Hospital Car Service	—	—	296,622	26,269	296,622	26,269
TOTALS	549,442	70,370	459,319	41,842	1,008,761	112,212

Average Miles per Patient 8.98

OTHER DIRECTLY PROVIDED TRANSPORT

				Miles	Patients
Physically Handicapped Vehicle	...	..		11,908	7,490
Blind Persons Vehicle	...	...	...	15,031	7,056
Mental Health Vehicle (1)	...	...	...	22,534	2,421
Mental Health Vehicle (2)	...	...	...	10,193	6,431

Part VII — Prevention of Illness, Care & After Care

Health Education

Our medical, dental and nursing staff continued to meet the demand for talks on a variety of subjects. Films on childbirth, cervical cytology and family planning methods were shown to interested women's organisations.

The Family Doctor publication "You and Your Baby" was freely available to all mothers attending at clinics and infant welfare centres.

The County Council again made financial contributions to the Health Education Council and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

There has been a demand for talks, information and films on drugs and venereal disease.

Chiropody

The number of clubs formed to meet the needs of the old-age pensioners, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers has again increased slightly. During 1970 a further three clubs were formed bringing the total up to 66. It is probable that the number of clubs providing the chiropody service and the number of people utilising the service will continue to grow but as the service now covers almost all the County it is anticipated that the growth rate will decrease.

The following figures show the increases in the number of clubs and the number of persons treated and treatments given:—

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Number of Clubs	66	63	57	52	47
Number of persons treated—					
Women of 60+	1,367	1,291	1,202	1,113	746
Men of 65+	366	355	319	284	211
Expectant mothers	3	1	—	—	—
Physically handicapped	93	97	75	96	52
	<u>1,829</u>	<u>1,744</u>	<u>1,596</u>	<u>1,493</u>	<u>1,009</u>
Number of treatments given—					
In clinics	6,685	6,500	5,867	5,340	1,329*
In patients' homes	3,901	3,627	3,291	2,323	628*
	<u>10,586</u>	<u>10,127</u>	<u>9,158</u>	<u>7,663</u>	<u>1,957</u>

* October 1st to December 31st only.

A chiropody service provided directly by the County Council is in operation at the Beaconfield Clinic, Grantham, where sessions are held each Tuesday morning and afternoon, and on one Thursday each month. A charge of 15p per treatment is made except to cases in receipt of Social Security benefit. During 1970, 183 patients made a total of 1,125 attendances for treatment.

Tuberculosis

The close co-operation which has been built up during the years with the chest clinics serving the County has again been maintained.

Free milk was supplied on the recommendation of the chest physicians to five persons suffering from tuberculosis.

One tuberculous patient being nursed at home received assistance from the County Council's Home Help Service. Home helps who may be required to undertake work with families where tuberculosis is known to be present in the household are x-rayed by arrangement with the chest physicians.

Tuberculosis Vaccines Clinical Trial

Local health authorities help in this trial by making quarterly returns to the Tuberculosis Research Unit of the Medical Research Council of all cases of tuberculosis notified, and cases discovered only after death, in persons born in the years 1935 to 1938 inclusive. No cases were notified to the Unit in 1970.

Long Stay Immigrants

Thirty long stay immigrants, including five children, gave addresses in this county on their arrival in the country during 1970 and members of the health visiting staff succeeded in contacting twenty-one cases.

Mass Radiography

The Lincolnshire Mass Radiography Unit visited Sleaford and Grantham during the year.

At Sleaford a total of 969 persons was x-rayed and five were referred for further investigation to the Chest Clinic.

At Grantham a total of 3,537 persons was x-rayed and ten were referred for further investigation to the Chest Clinic.

Cervical Cytology

Sessions for the taking of cervical smears are held weekly in the County Council's clinic at Grantham and fortnightly at the Sleaford and Stamford clinics. By arrangement with the Lincoln Health Department women resident in the northern part of Kesteven are seen at the Lincoln clinic. The total number of smears from women resident in Kesteven sent for examination from our own clinics and the Lincoln clinic was 1,978 compared with 1,797 in 1969.

Details of attendances at the cytology clinics during the year are as follows:—

CLINIC	No. of Patients (1)	Total No. of smears (2)	No. of repeat smears taken included in (2) (3)	No. of Positives (4)
Beaconfield, GRANTHAM	523	523	278	Nil
Riversdale, SLEAFORD	514	514	259	Nil
Barnhill, STAMFORD	278	426	171	Nil
TOTALS	1,315	1,463	708	Nil

In addition 515 smears were taken at the Lincoln clinic from women resident in the northern part of the county, with no positive readings.

Care and after-care of Patients

When requested by general practitioners, hospitals or other agencies, the County Council continued to assist under their scheme patients being nursed at home or after discharge from hospital.

The close liaison between the Health Department's staff and the hospital staff continued during the year. The arrangements at local level for direct contact between hospital staffs and the district home help supervisors, health visitors and nurse/midwives and mental welfare officers continued to operate satisfactorily.

Recuperative Holidays

During the year two patients (one male and one female) were admitted to recuperative convalescent homes for short periods under arrangements made by the County Council.

Voluntary Laundry Services for the Sick

The Bourne and Deepings & District Services continued to give very valuable service to elderly incontinent persons etc. in the area.

Marriage Guidance

The County Council gave financial assistance to the following organisations:—

Lincoln & District Marriage Guidance Council.

Peterborough & District Marriage Guidance Council.

Boston, Spalding & District Marriage Guidance Centre.

Nursing Equipment and Apparatus

There were no changes in the Council's arrangements as outlined in previous reports. Each district nurse has an ample stock of the smaller items of loan equipment, while the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade who administer the Medical Loan Depots on behalf of the County Council have, with the aid of grants from the County Council, continued to maintain their own comprehensive stocks of articles.

Depot	No. of Issues Made	No. of Individual Cases who Benefited
Bourne	78	78
Grantham	650	470
Stamford	365	275
Sleaford	397	237
TOTALS	1,490	1,060

Part VIII — Home Help Service

During 1970 the number of cases helped was 1,137. The Home Help Service continued to cover all the requests for help received. The hours expended increased by 4,969, giving a total of 140,798.

The number of home helps employed at 31.12.70 was 192 and good neighbours 75. The cases covered by the Good Neighbour Service are not included in the figures relating to the Home Help Service.

Home Helps

The recruitment of staff continues to be our major problem, and the job of recruitment is made more difficult since all home helps are casual workers and no guaranteed number of hours each week can be given. Thus, it is difficult to recruit either widows or single women who need regular income on which to live. Our staffs are recruited in the main from married women whose families are unable to be left during the day. They tend to be in the 40-65 age group and they are able to work only limited hours, which gives rise to difficulties in organising help to cover the needs of the patients.

Good Neighbours

The 75 Good Neighbours cover 75 cases and give individual service to each case. As these are the elderly housebound this service is an extremely valuable one, as Good Neighbours are near enough to pop in and out of their clients' homes quite often and give a 7-day coverage.

Their pay has been increased from a maximum of £2 to £3 weekly during the year and the Health Committee have agreed that their pay rises should in future be allied to those of the Home Helps.

Training

Three courses for the training of home helps have been completed during 1970—at Lincoln, Grantham and Stamford. Kesteven was one of the first counties to train its home helps. The first course was completed in 1960.

Staff

In December 1970 the District Supervisor for the Stamford area resigned to take up an appointment as County Home Help Organiser for Rutland. She and her colleagues in the Sleaford and Grantham services have done excellent work in coping with a staff of 267 and 1,137 cases having home help, plus 75 good neighbours.

I wish to thank the Women's Royal Voluntary Service for their support in supplying "meals on wheels" and clothing to many of our clients in all age groups, and the County Ambulance Officer for his unfailing help in providing transport for home helps in outlying districts and for his advice in connection with the transport of home helps undertaking training courses.

TABLE VI—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

CASES ASSISTED—ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF CASE										
Area	Year	Maternity	T.B.	Chronic Sick (under 65 years)	Chronic Sick (over 65 years)	Problem Families	Others (Short-term Sickness etc.)	Total	Number of Helps employed at end of year (all part-time)	Total Hours Worked by Helps
Grantham and West Kesteven	1969	6 (6)	1 (1)	41 (14)	367 (121)	1 (—)	14 (10)	430 (152)	76	54,139
	1970	8 (8)	1 (—)	31 (9)	398 (129)	3 (2)	13 (10)	454 (158)	82	56,053
Sleaford, North and East Kesteven	1969	15 (15)	— (—)	49 (11)	332 (115)	1 (1)	17 (15)	414 (157)	72	49,060
	1970	3 (3)	— (—)	44 (11)	343 (101)	1 (—)	23 (20)	414 (135)	68	50,836
Stamford, South Kesteven and Bourne	1969	11 (11)	— (—)	16 (5)	234 (75)	3 (1)	29 (15)	293 (107)	42	32,632
	1970	7 (7)	— (—)	16 (4)	229 (71)	3 (2)	14 (11)	269 (95)	42	33,909
TOTALS	1969	32 (32)	1 (1)	106 (30)	933 (311)	5 (2)	60 (40)	1,137 (416)	190	135,831
	1970	18 (18)	1 (—)	91 (24)	970 (301)	7 (4)	50 (41)	1,137 (388)	192	140,798

The figures in brackets denote new cases helped, i.e. cases who had not received help before the year in which they are shown.

Part IX — Mental Health Service

The passing of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 means that in 1971 the mental health functions of the County Council will become the responsibility of the Social Services and Education Committees.

The number of subnormal persons receiving training at training centres had risen to 146 by the end of the year.

STAFFING

Medical

The Deputy County Medical Officer of Health continued to be medical officer for the hostels and centres and to have a special responsibility regarding the care of the mentally disordered in the community. Other members of the medical staff devoted a proportion of their time to the service and together with the Consultant Psychiatrists at Rauceby, St. John's and Harmston Hall Hospitals, and three general practitioners, are approved under Section 28(2) of the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Non-Medical

The establishment of the non-medical staff apart from Sandon School has remained unaltered during the year. Establishments are as follows:—

Mental Welfare	—	A Senior Mental Welfare Officer and five Mental Welfare Officers.
Sandon School	—	A Supervisor and four Assistant Supervisors and two Special Care Assistants.
The Beacon	—	Three resident and two non-resident officers and four domestic staff.
Dysart Centre	—	A Head Supervisor and four instructors.
Ellys House	—	Three resident and one non-resident officers and four domestic staff.

Training

One mental welfare officer was seconded for training for a Diploma in Social Services at London University and an Assistant Supervisor at Sandon School was seconded for training to study for a diploma as a teacher of the mentally handicapped at Culham College, Abingdon, Berkshire.

Students from Sheffield and Culham Colleges attended Sandon School for their practical work. The Beacon received a student from Bretton Hall College.

Psychiatric Cases

Admissions to Hospitals

The following table, drawn up from notifications received, shows the number of patients from Kesteven admitted to psychiatric hospitals during the year under the Mental Health Act, 1959. Comparative aggregate figures for the preceding two years are also given:

Category	Rauceby Hospital	St. John's Hospital	Other Hospitals	Total 1970	Total 1969	Total 1968
Section 5 (Informal)	278	48	3	329	284	246
Section 25 (Observation)	41	18	—	59	43	62
Section 26 (Treatment)	4	1	—	5	5	4
Section 29 (Emergency)	34	16	—	50	59	72
Section 60	3	1	—	4	3	1
TOTALS	360	84	3	447	394	385

The proportion of women admitted to hospital was 55% of the total, a similar percentage to last year's.

The following table analyses the figures on a sex and age basis and also indicates that the proportion of persons of 60 years of age and over entering hospitals for treatment remained approximately a quarter of the total number.

	Year	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Over 70	Age not given	Total
MALE	1970	14	28	32	41	21	13	21	21	191
	1969	17	41	34	27	13	19	21	9	181
	1968	13	24	20	30	21	22	15	7	152
FEMALE	1970	13	34	34	43	36	39	39	18	256
	1969	13	36	32	44	28	26	21	13	213
	1968	13	36	26	36	31	38	34	19	233
TOTALS	1970	27	62	66	84	57	52	60	39	447
	1969	30	77	66	71	41	45	42	22	394
	1968	26	60	46	66	52	60	49	26	385

Regrading in Hospital of Patients admitted for Observation

Admitted for Observation	Regraded				Discharged
	Section 5	Section 25	Section 26		
59 Section 25	44	—	2		13
109 50 Section 29	16	29	1		4

Of the 29 regraded to Section 25 from Section 29, twenty-six continued treatment on an informal basis on the expiration of the order.

Discharges from Hospitals

During the year, 377 discharges from psychiatric hospitals were notified to the Local Health Authority and after-care service was accepted by 228 patients; the respective figures for 1969 were 352 and 236. Thirty-seven patients had two admissions to hospital and twelve three admissions.

The pattern of diagnosis of the mental illness of patients was as follows:—

Diagnosis	Male	Female	Total	1970	Percentages	
					1969	1968
Manic Depressives						
Depressives						
Anxiety State						
Melancholia	70	123	193	51	37	40
Paraphrenia						
Paranoia						
Schizophrenia	24	23	47	13	17	20
Hypochondria						
Hysteria						
Obsessional Neur.	5	23	28	7	12	10
Psychopaths						
Alcoholism	15	8	23	6	8	5
Epileptic						
Arteriosclerosis						
Senile Dementia						
Somatic	17	28	45	12	11	11
Subnormality	4	6	10	3	3	2
Unspecified	13	18	31	8	12	12
TOTALS	148	229	377			

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

There was an increase in referrals dealt with by the district officers as shown in the following tables of referrals and visits.

Source of Referrals	Mental Illness				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
General Practitioners	1	—	104	198	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	306
Hospitals	—	1	78	176	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	260
Out Patient Clinics	—	—	25	102	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129
L.E.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	18
Police & Courts	1	—	24	11	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	43
Others	1	2	42	86	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	3	—	2	—	—	146
Total	3	3	273	573	—	1	1	7	13	9	7	5	1	4	2	—	902

Total for 1969 — 847

Total for 1968 — 703

Details of visits in respect of these referrals are given in the following table:

				Number of Visits		
				1970	1969	1968
Patients in Hospital	...			956	905	796
O.P. Clinics	...	...		267	268	204
Patients at home	...			808	710	649
Relatives, etc.	...	...		1,582	1,507	1,057
After-care	...	...		2,873	3,176	1,995
Prevention Cases	...			1,506	1,448	834
TOTALS				7,992	8,014	5,535

SUBNORMALITY

During the year the work carried out in the community by the mental welfare officers continued to grow and thirty-four new cases were added to the register during the year, the sources of referral being as follows:

				1970	1969	1968
Transfer from other Authorities				3	12	13
Mental Welfare Officers	...			—	5	2
Social Security Offices	...			1	3	1
Hospitals	...	...	...	2	5	5
L.E.A.	...	...	...	13	8	5
Other	...	...	...	15	15	15
TOTALS				34	48	41

The referrals were dealt with as follows:—

Placed under Community Care	...	...	34
Direct admission to hospital	...	...	—

During the year, thirteen cases under supervision in the community were admitted to hospital.

Eight patients were discharged from hospital into the community, four of them to the Authority's hostel at Grantham and four to their parents. Fifty-nine subnormal persons received short term care at either the Council's hostels or in hospital accommodation.

The following table shows the number of subnormal persons on the register at the end of the year:—

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<i>A. Under Community Care</i>													
(a) Attending day training centres	19	15	34	17	16	12	15	18	35	27	49	35	146
Awaiting entry thereto	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	5
(b) Receiving home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Resident in Local Authority Homes	8	5	13	11	4	3	16	11	12	8	29	22	71
(d) Receiving supervision	12	6	64	77	12	3	32	23	24	9	96	100	229
Totals	42	27	111	105	32	18	64	52	74	45	175	157	451
<i>B. In Hospitals</i>	10	2	33	37	10	6	65	51	20	8	98	88	214
Numbers as at 31.12.70													
(Totals A & B)	52	29	144	142	42	24	129	103	94	53	273	245	665
Numbers as at 31.12.69	40	30	77	134	96	25	96	109	136	55	173	243	607

The following table gives details of the visits made:—

To subnormals in hospital	64	40	35
In the community	1,399	1,346	875
To employers	162	115	66
For reports to hospitals, tribunals, etc.	11	60	10
Ascertainments, enquiries, etc. ...	720	954	530
TOTALS	2,356	2,515	1,516

Training of Subnormal Persons

Sandon School

Mrs. Surridge comments— “The number on the roll at the end of the year was sixty-one.

“A number of social and educational visits was made during the year and the school entertained parents, friends and senior citizens on a number of occasions.”

The Beacon

The Warden, Mr. Collinson, comments—

“Nineteen seventy was a very satisfactory year.

“There was a significant increase in the number of short-term care cases to twenty-four.

“Our policy of trying to increase the children’s sense of personal and social adequacy is proving successful and we are now becoming more involved with the community in general.”

Dysart Centre

The Head Supervisor, Mr. Blower, comments—

“Attendance was very good throughout the year.

“There were seventy trainees in attendance at the end of the year.

“The range of articles produced was more varied and included fencing, play screening, footpath signs, concrete seats and playgroup equipment.

“One hundred and forty thousand plastic components were boxed weekly.

“Metalwork has received a boost with orders for large metal trolleys and tubular work.

“A new development has been the production of incontinence pads for the Health and Welfare departments.

“At the Grantham Trade Fair the centre has a stand showing the wide variety of training given.

“A more comprehensive programme of social and domestic education has been undertaken. At a Lincolnshire Sports Day for the Mentally Handicapped twenty-eight trainees took part and won 3 gold, 21 silver and 2 bronze medals.

“Many visitors were received during the year.”

Ellys House

The Warden, Mr. Peters, comments—

“Health has been generally good over the year.

“There were 28 permanent residents at the end of the year. During the year for a short period of time there were 32 residents and for nine months 31 residents.

“Sandon Social Club has throughout the year had its weekly gathering at the hostel and all residents have attended.”

Sandon Social Club

The Club continued to meet weekly and has gradually grown in membership, still averaging well over 50 at each meeting. Unfortunately, owing to transport difficulties the Club still meets at Ellys House but it is hoped some convenient and permanent meeting place will soon be found. The Club is supervised generally by the staff from Dysart Centre, Mental Welfare Officers with members of staff from Ellys House and six volunteers on a rota basis. Club members generally arrange their own evenings and refreshments are provided by local voluntary organisations and by the members themselves.

Annual visits to and by Allan House Club of Boston have been arranged and outings to Cleethorpes, theatres and pantomimes, whilst several of the local schools and organisations have invited members to dress rehearsals.

Part X — Other Services

Development Plan

Work commenced on the building of the new health centre at Bourne.

Some general practitioners in the North Hykeham area showed renewed interest in working from a health centre. Work was about to start on the building of a health clinic in the area and this project was held in abeyance while discussions were held with the local general practitioners to see if their requirements as to the facilities and siting of a health centre could be met.

The possibility of obtaining another site for County Council projects occurred at Market Deeping and work on the planning of the Health Centre was suspended pending the completion of negotiations over the new site.

The creation of the new Social Services Department has made it necessary for further consideration to be given to the plans for extensions at Barn Hill and Beaconfield clinics.

The Health Committee agreed to the inclusion of an adult training centre and hostel for the subnormal and a psycho-geriatric hostel in the 5-year rolling plan.

Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The table below gives details of blind and partially sighted persons on the County Council's register during the year ended 31st December, 1970:—

	(i) Blind	(ii) Partially sighted
(a) Registered at 1st January, 1970 ...	322	95
(b) New registrations during the year ...	35	9
(c) De-certified cases re-registered ...	—	—
(d) Deaths ...	52	8
(e) Transfers to other areas ...	4	5
(f) Transfers from other areas ...	4	1
(g) Transfers from blind to partially sighted included in b(ii) above ...	—	—
(h) Transfers from partially sighted to blind included in b(i) above ...	—	2
(i) Recovered sight ...	—	—
(j) Registered at 31.12.1970 ...	305	90

The age groups of the persons newly registered during the year were as follows:—

					Blind	Partially sighted
0	—	15 years	...	...	1	—
16	—	59 years	...	...	2	3
60	—	69 years	...	...	2	1
70	—	79 years	..	...	17	3
80+	...	...	...	...	13	2
					—	—
					35	9
					—	—

The proportion of newly registered persons aged 60 years and over represents 86% of the new registrations as against $93\frac{1}{3}\%$ in the previous year.

	Causes of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment	6	4	—	30
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	2	—	—	2
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	—	—	2

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of this disease was notified in Kesteven under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926/37.

Part XI — Environmental Health Service

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970

Inspections were carried out on kitchens and premises in which food was prepared by the County Council and during the year the County Health Inspector reported on 43 kitchens under the requirements of the Regulations.

The inspection and supervision of food supplies continued and involved a considerable amount of work.

During the year under review 548 lbs. of food was condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

The above Regulations are administered by the Public Health Department of the County Council and at the end of the year the number of licensed milk dealers' premises in the county was 144—an increase of 3 over the previous year. There was only one pasteurising dairy within the administrative county.

During the year a total of 73 visits was made to dairy premises to carry out the necessary duties of inspection, milk sampling etc. A total of 178 samples of milk was obtained for the prescribed statutory examinations and of these one sample of Pasteurised milk and one sample of Untreated milk failed to satisfy the methylene blue test.

Particulars of samples are set out in the table below:

District in which Sample taken	No.	PASTEURISED			UNTREATED			STERILISED	
		Passed	Failed	Void*	Passed	Failed	Void*	Passed	Failed
Grantham M.B.	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stamford M.B.	17	12	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Sleaford U.D.	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bourne U.D.	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. Kesteven R.D.	24	6	—	—	17	1	—	—	—
S. Kesteven R.D.	33	17	—	4	11	—	1	—	—
E. Kesteven R.D.	14	12	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
W. Kesteven R.D.	27	22	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	178	130	1	6	37	1	1	2	—

* Methylene Blue test only—Maximum storage temperature exceeded

Biological Milk Sampling

At the end of the year there were thirteen producer/retailers in the county licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to sell Untreated milk. This is a reduction of three when compared with the previous year. Samples of Untreated milk are obtained from these herds for biological examination and during the year thirty-eight samples were examined for tubercle bacilli and brucellosis. Of this number only one sample proved positive to brucellosis. In this case a full investigation of the herd was carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in accordance with the Brucellosis Incentives Scheme and the infected animals were slaughtered.

Antibiotics in Milk

During the year seven samples were examined for the presence of antibiotics and all the samples were satisfactory.

Milk in Schools Scheme

During the year 161 schools in the county were supplied with pasteurised milk under this scheme. Fourteen samples of school milk were submitted for statutory examination and all of these were found to be satisfactory.

Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders

I am indebted to Mr. R. Ford, the Divisional Veterinary Officer for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for the following report:

"Tuberculosis Order 1964"

There are 1,056 (1,098) registered attested herds in Kesteven including 210 (223) licensed for the production of milk. (Figures in brackets refer to 1969 statistics).

Three hundred and twenty-eight herds involving 12,871 cattle were subjected to the tuberculin test. Two herds contained six reactors but only one reacting animal, an imported Irish animal, was found with TB lesions on post mortem examination. Two Irish cattle fattened in Kesteven were found to be infected with TB at slaughter and came out of the same herd as the infected reactor above.

"Anthrax"

One case of anthrax was confirmed, the same number as for 1969.

“Brucellosis

1970 saw the introduction of the Brucellosis Incentives Scheme. On 31st December 1970, there were 68 fully Accredited Herds including 59 milking herds giving the percentage of milking herds accredited as 28.1%. Of the 13 (16) herds licensed to sell raw milk 7 are fully accredited and a further 2 are undergoing qualifying tests. Under the rules of the Brucellosis Incentives Scheme reactors disclosed must be moved direct for slaughter if the owner wishes to remain within the Scheme.”

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, insofar as they relate to the chemical composition and adulteration of food and drugs are in this county administered by the Weights and Measures Inspector, Mr. E. T. Hawley. I am therefore indebted to him for the following information:—

“During the period under review (January 1970—March 1971), 514 samples were obtained in the area in which the County Council is the Foods and Drugs Authority, namely, the whole of the Administrative County, including the Boroughs of Grantham and Stamford. The articles sampled are listed below.

“While most of the samples of milk and cream were tested in the Department’s laboratory, 251 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst at Nottingham whose reports, in the main, were most satisfactory. Nevertheless, a number of traders was cautioned in writing for infringements, whilst one producer-retailer was fined £8 by Lincoln (North Kesteven) Magistrates for selling milk which contained 18% of added water.”

List of Articles sampled during the year:

Beverages	...	...	20	Marzipan	...	...	2
Butter	...	...	19	Meat products	...	...	16
Butter products	...	...	9	Milk	...	...	256
Cheese	...	...	10	Milk (condensed)	...	...	5
Colours & flavours	...	...	2	Miscellaneous	...	...	19
Confectionery	...	...	3	Nut foods	...	...	5
Condiments	...	...	7	Preserves	...	...	20
Cream	...	...	23	Sausages (pork)	...	...	32
Creamed products	...	...	2	Soft drinks	...	...	15
Dried fruit	...	...	6	Soup	...	...	6
Drugs	...	...	9	Tinned fruit	...	...	10
Honey	...	...	2				
Ice cream	...	...	7				
Margarine	...	...	9				
				TOTAL	...		514

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts

The number of schemes submitted to the County Council for approval showed a decrease on the previous year. This is to be expected because the majority of our villages now have the benefits of a mains water supply and a modern system of sewage disposal and purification. During the year the following schemes were approved by the County Council:

Scheme	Cost
Scopwick and Kirkby Green Sewerage and Pumping scheme	£93,600
Water main extension, Grimsthorpe	3,659
Water main extension, Horbling Fen	9,998
Re-sewerage and separation of surface and foul water scheme, Leasingham	34,180
	<hr/>
	£141,437

Water Sampling

This department submits samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination and also for examination for nitrates and with the commencement of the fluoridation of water supplies scheme, many samples are also taken to establish that the water is correctly fluoridated.

During the year 68 samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination and of these 11 proved to be unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples were of raw water taken from private supplies serving County Council establishments and eight of these were from a source which is chlorinated before use. In all cases, however, the necessary action was taken.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

At the present time fluoridation of public water supplies is limited to the area of the Sleaford Urban district. Other schemes are, however, proposed by both the Kesteven Water Board and the Lincoln and District Water Board and it is hoped that these will be commenced during 1971.

During the year 132 samples of water were taken from the fluoridated supplies for examination in the Public Health department of the County Council.

Nitrates in Water Supplies

Samples of water are frequently taken by the Public Health department from public water supplies to ascertain the level of nitrates which, if present in excess, are a potential health hazard to young bottle fed babies.

Twenty-seven samples were taken during the year from supplies which have previously proved to be relatively high in nitrates and although the results obtained showed very little change, the level of nitrates remained within the accepted limits.

National and European Surveys of Air Pollution

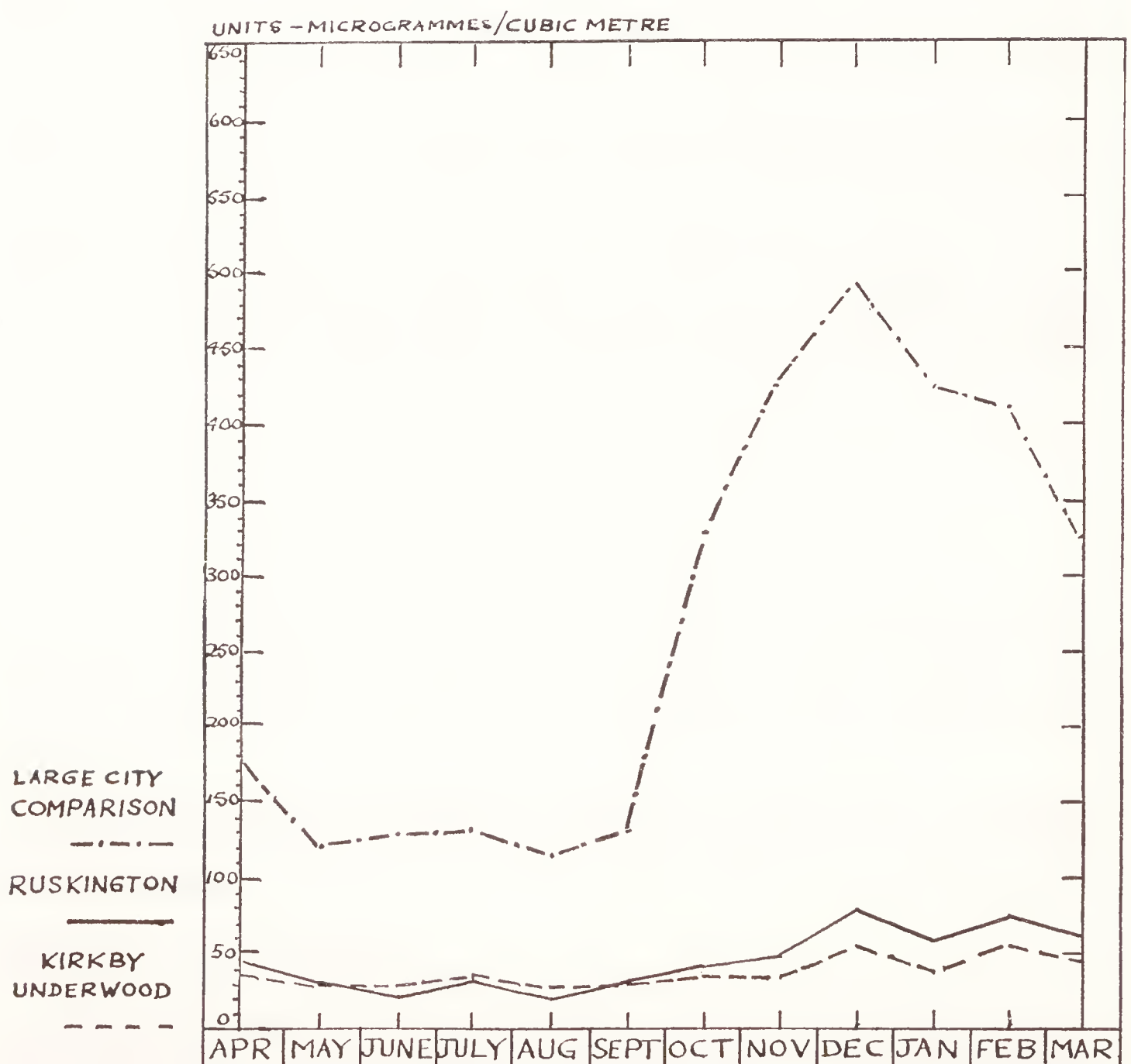
The County Council operate and maintain two air pollution sampling sites in the county in co-operation with the Warren Spring laboratory of the Department of Trade and Industry. These are situated at Kirkby Underwood and Ruskington. Kirkby Underwood is classified as an open country site and the apparatus in operation there comprises an 8-port smoke and sulphur dioxide instrument and a special "Ericsson" sampling instrument, the latter forming part of the European Air Pollution Survey. The apparatus used at Ruskington, which is a rural site, is a daily smoke and sulphur dioxide instrument and is attended almost every day.

During the year a total of 51 visits was made to the site at Kirkby Underwood and 328 to the one at Ruskington.

The following graphs give details of pollution by smoke and sulphur dioxide occurring at the two sites in Kesteven. It will be seen that the levels of pollution are relatively small when compared with those of a large city, which are also indicated on the graphs.

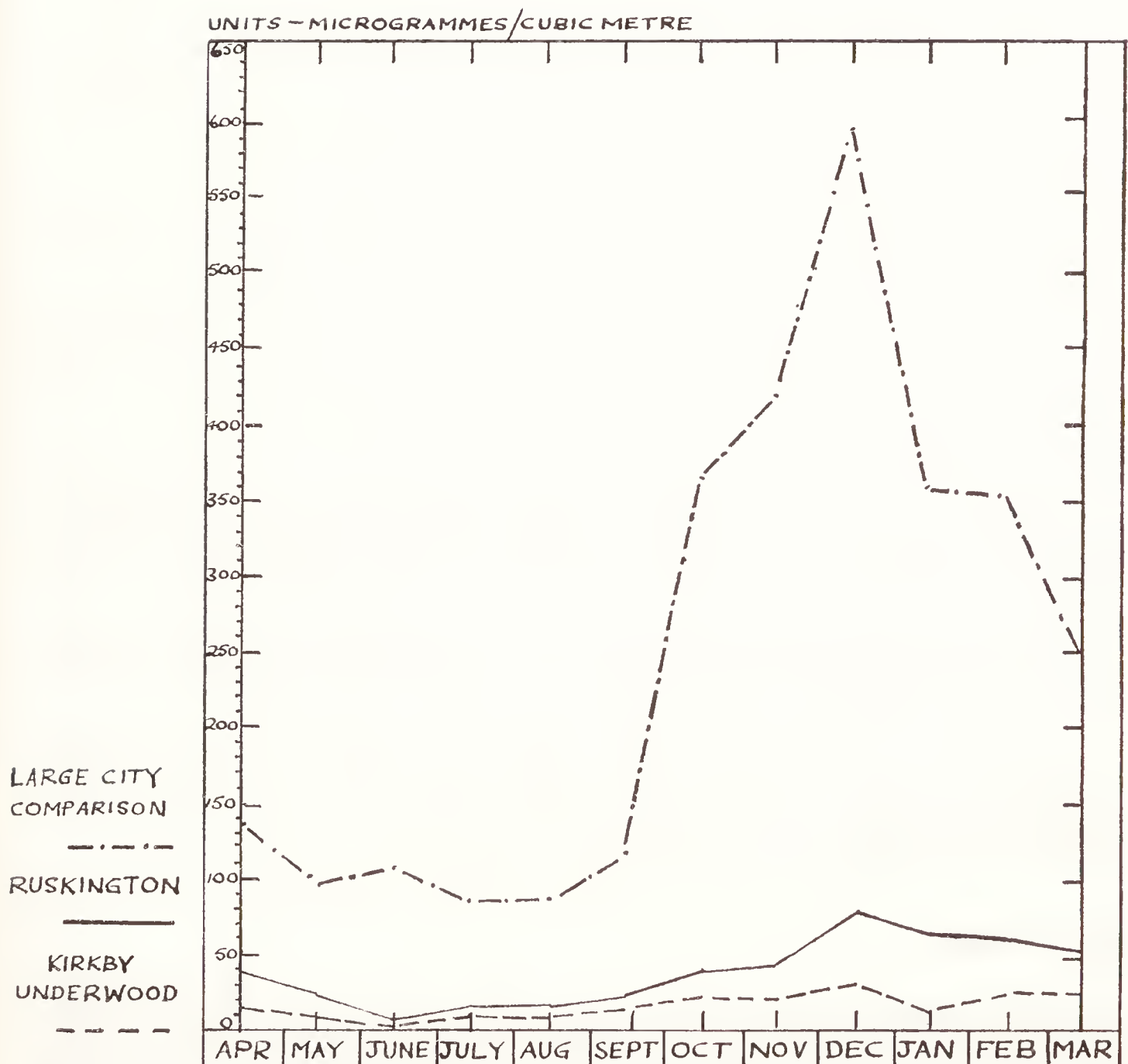
NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION APRIL 1969 - MARCH 1970
DAILY AVERAGE FOR EACH MONTH



NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

SMOKE CONCENTRATION APRIL 1969-MARCH 1970
DAILY AVERAGE FOR EACH MONTH



Part XII — School Health Service

Statistics

The population for 1970 as estimated by the Registrar General was 160,080, an increase of 2,610 compared with 1969.

The number of pupils on the school registers in January 1971 was 26,756 compared with 25,890 the previous year—an increase of 866.

Primary Schools:—

(a)	Number in area on 31st December, 1970— Provided—148 Primary, 2 Nursery	... ..	150
(b)	Average number of children on registers during 1970	... ..	16,278
(c)	Average attendance during 1970	... ..	15,102

Secondary Schools:—

(a)	Number	... ..	23
(b)	Average number of children on registers during 1970	... ..	9,848
(c)	Average attendance during 1970	... ..	9,040

Medical Inspection

The arrangements provide for full medical inspections of children as soon as possible after they enter school, in their last year at primary school and in their last year of compulsory school life.

Children attending at nursery schools (of which there are two in the County) are examined during their attendance at the schools.

Children found at the routine medical inspections to have defects requiring treatment are referred to the family doctor, or after consultation with him, to the appropriate consultant.

Colour Vision

Arrangements to test the colour vision of boys in the 10-11 age group were commenced in the county in 1966 and during 1970, 63 boys were found to have a defect of colour vision. The head teacher and family doctor as well as the parents are informed about any boy found to be suffering from such a defect so that it may be taken into account when considering his suitability for a future career.

Routine Medical Examination

The number of children seen at routine medical inspections was 6,825 (compared with 7,870 during 1969). An analysis of this figure by year of birth is as follows:—

1955 & earlier	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 & later
573	1,156	55	182	880	1,276	60	74	199	1,086	1,279	14

In addition to the above, 5,801 other medical inspections were carried out:—

	Special Inspections	Re- Inspections	Total
At School Clinics:—			
(a) By School Medical Officers	1,027	198	1,225
(b) By Ophthalmic Surgeons	388	1,813	2,201
(c) By Orthopaedic Surgeons	295	148	443
(d) By Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons ...	73	4	77
In the Schools by School Medical Officers ...	115	1,740	1,855
Totals ...	1,898	3,903	5,801

Special Examinations

A child may be brought forward by the parents, headmaster or school nurse at a routine medical inspection if it is thought he requires attention. This is called a 'Special' examination; the parent is notified and invited to be present at the examination.

Re-examinations

Children who are found to have defects are re-examined at subsequent medical inspections. When the defect does not warrant referral to a specialist or require immediate attention, the child will be kept under observation; should it later be considered necessary to advise treatment the family doctor is consulted and the school nurse visits the home to inform the mother.

General Physical Condition

The general physical condition of the children was good. Only 3 of the 6,825 examined at periodic medical inspections were considered to be of unsatisfactory physical condition.

Personal Hygiene

The school nurses carry out regular head inspections at all primary schools but only visit the secondary schools for head inspections at the request of the head teacher.

During the year a total number of 56,428 head inspections were carried out and 184 children were found to be infested.

Medical Treatment Statistics

Details of the numbers of children examined and of the numbers and types of defects found are shown in the tables on pages 84 and 86.

The following comparative table sets out the common defects found requiring treatment during the past five years:—

				1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Defective Vision	...	...		466	594	598	795	621
Nose and Throat	...	...		91	104	113	113	93
Squint	...	...	...	82	87	82	103	98
Orthopaedic	...	...	...	143	200	148	161	176

Ophthalmic Clinics

There were no alterations in the arrangements with the Regional Hospital Boards for the attendance of consultants at the clinics held at Bourne, Grantham, Sleaford, Stamford and Lincoln during the year.

I am grateful to Mr. S. P. Redmond for letting me have reports on the work carried out at the school ophthalmic clinics at Beaconsfield, Grantham, and Riversdale, Sleaford, and also for sending me the comments of the orthoptists, Miss S. C. Turner and Miss Spring, who work under the direction of the ophthalmic surgeons. Orthoptic clinics are a sub-division of the ophthalmic clinics and cases are referred to the orthoptists only by the ophthalmic surgeons.

Mr. Redmond commented on the work of the Sleaford and Grantham ophthalmic clinics:—

“During the year 1970 a total number of 1,894 cases attended the School Medical Ophthalmic clinics at Grantham and Sleaford. There were 257 new cases of over five years of age, and 113 under 5 years of age were new cases who were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare clinics. The remainder were re-examination cases. This shows an increase of new and re-examination cases as compared with the previous few years.

“As before, the main defects in the children of under five years were squint, hypermetropia and blocked tear ducts. Myopia was found in only twelve cases in this age group compared to fourteen cases during the previous year.

“The main defects detected in children of over five years of age were hypermetropia, myopia and squint. Here again the only significant point is that the hypermetropes are slightly in excess of the myopes. This is the second year running that the myopes have not exceeded the number of hypermetropes.

“Surgery was mainly performed for squint and blocked tear ducts. There were thirty-two cases of squint operated on during the year by Mr. S. P. Redmond, Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, and Mr. B. A. Chaudhary, and this is approximately the same as it was in the previous year. There are forty-two cases on the waiting-list awaiting squint surgery, and efforts are being made to find some more children’s beds, further operating sessions and anaesthetic services.

“Eight hundred and twenty-two pairs of glasses were prescribed for children over five years of age and fifty-nine pairs of glasses were prescribed for children under five years of age. This shows an increase of one hundred and twenty-seven pairs of glasses over the previous year.

“The clinics have had facilities as usual for orthoptic care and treatment and Miss S. C. Turner, Senior Orthoptist, has attended the Sleaford Clinic and Miss Spring attended Beaconfield Clinic.”

Sleaford Orthoptic Clinic

Miss Turner comments—

“During 1970 twenty-six Orthoptic Clinics were held. A total of 554 patients attended and of these 482 were old cases and 72 new cases.

“Occlusion of the better eye for the treatment of patients with amblyopia continued to form a large part of the work of the clinic.

Relief of symptoms by various eye exercises has also proved important.

“One orthoptic student assisted with the work at 5 clinics in the autumn.”

Grantham Orthoptic Clinic

Miss Spring comments—

“During 1970, 46 Orthoptic Clinics were held. A total of 807 patients were seen, comprising 696 old cases and 111 new cases.”

I am grateful to Mr. A. H. Briggs, Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, who has submitted the following statistics for children from Kesteven seen at the hospital school eye clinic during 1970 with the comparable figures for 1969 in brackets:—

New cases sent for	...	...	...	...	113	(173)
Old cases sent for	...	...	...	...	741	(914)
Cases discharged	...	...	...	...	70	(98)
New cases attended	...	...	...	...	96	(144)
Old cases attended	...	...	...	...	537	(672)
Glasses prescribed	...	...	...	...	209	(262)
Single lenses prescribed	...	...	...	...	9	(13)
New case failures	...	...	...	...	17	(29)
Old case failures	...	...	...	...	204	(242)
Authorised repairs	...	...	...	...	33	(25)

Mr. Briggs comments that— “There has been quite a noticeable drop in the number of new cases during the year 1970, and this is partly explained by a fall (not necessarily a significant one) in the cases referred to the hospital clinics and also the prolonged absence from work of one of our ophthalmologists following an unfortunate accident. Some arrears will be carried forward into 1971 and cleared off as soon as possible.

Orthoptic new cases	...	...	...	...	226
Old cases	...	...	...	...	1,753”

I am also grateful to Dr. G. M. Barling, Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, who comments on the work of the clinics at Bourne and Stamford:—

“There has been little change in the type of work compared with the previous year but there appears to be a tendency for more children nowadays to be treated under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services in Medical Eye Centres and this results in some of the clinics not being fully booked at both these locations. I think that as a result of the conscientious checking of the children’s visual acuities at school it is extremely unlikely that there are any children in any of the schools in this area who are losing out as a result of being short-sighted and unable to read what is on the blackboard. I anticipate that the same pattern will continue during 1971.”

Orthopaedic Clinics

The number of schoolchildren examined at county clinics by the

orthopaedic surgeon for the first time during the year was 148 and a total of 295 consultations was held as follows:—

					No. examined for first time during the year	Total No. of Examinations
Grantham	...	...	...	...	92	182
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	56	113
Totals	...	...	...	...	148	295

The Department's Physiotherapists have continued to attend the clinics at Grantham, Sleaford, Stamford and Bourne and have given treatment for a variety of conditions.

Schoolchildren made a total of 5,200 attendances for the following treatments:—

Ultra-Violet Light	...	...	...	...	460
Remedial Exercises	...	...	...	...	3,190
Massage	...	...	...	...	1,310
Faradism	...	...	...	...	128
Strappings	...	...	...	...	110
Galvanism	...	...	...	...	2

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

From the commencement of the year until August the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics at the Beaconfield Clinic, Grantham, and the Riversdale Clinic, Sleaford, were attended by Dr. B. Das and from November onwards by Dr. H. E. Porte. The speech therapist and the peripatetic teacher of hearing impaired children also attended these clinics. Details of attendances by schoolchildren were as follows:—

				First Attendances	Re-examinations
Beaconfield	...	...	...	51	3
Riversdale	...	...	...	22	2
Total	...			73	5

Further details relating to the treatment of diseases and defects of the ear, nose and throat are shown in Table B on page 87.

Mr. T. C. Ash, Peripatetic Teacher of Hearing Impaired Children comments:—

“Since taking up my appointment in September of this year I have carried out 266 hearing tests on children at the request of parents, headteachers, general practitioners and school medical officers. Most of these tests were carried out in schools and homes. Children found to have a hearing loss were referred to either Beaconfield or Riversdale

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics for examination by an E.N.T. specialist. Some of the tests were repeat tests on children who had already been found to have a hearing loss. These re-tests are necessary in order to check that no deterioration in hearing has taken place.

“There are 80 children between the ages of 2 and 15 who need visiting regularly because of a hearing loss. The 3 children who are of pre-school age need to be seen weekly, and two of these have hearing aids. There are 4 children in schools who, because of their handicap, need extra educational help, and these are also seen on a weekly basis, although more frequent visits would be more advantageous to them. All of these children have hearing aids. There are a further 23 children in school who wear hearing aids and are seen either monthly or each half term. Finally, there are 50 children without hearing aids who need to be checked at regular intervals.

“In addition to the Beaconfield and Riversdale clinics, I also attend weekly Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics at Grantham Hospital. This is a most useful contact with parents and children and opens up a way to follow-up work in the school or home when necessary.

“The co-operation between those involved in the welfare of hearing impaired children is excellent.”

Speech Therapy

Miss Glover comments— “The majority of the children treated during the year have suffered from tongue and lip apraxia or from a perceptive weakness, necessitating a great deal of ear training.

“A few pre-school children have been treated for stammering with gratifying results.

“The importance of starting treatment well before school age in all these cases cannot be emphasised too strongly.”

Mrs. Long comments— “The majority of children seen had articulatory defects, some with an associated delay in language development. There have been some very severe articulation defects, usually with an associated lip and/or tongue dyspraxia, and progress in these cases is very slow. With such children particularly, it is important that treatment should begin early.”

Handicapped Pupils

A summary of the information sent to the Department of Education and Science showing the number of handicapped children ascertained as needing admission to special schools or boarding homes during 1970, the number admitted and awaiting admission and those on the registers of special schools and boarding homes is given on pages 92 and 93.

Home tuition was arranged for four children unable to attend school because of illness and nine children received tuition whilst in hospital.

During the summer holiday period 27 handicapped children were seen under the Handicapped Pupils Regulations 1959.

Stubton Hall Boarding School

This is a school for a hundred educationally subnormal boys aged from 11-16 years. Regular visits to the school were made by members of the medical staff, Senior Educational Psychologist, Principal School Dental Officer, Speech Therapist and the Peripatetic Teacher of Hearing Impaired Children. The Headmaster, Mr. H. J. Dixon, comments—

“The general health of the boys remained good.

“Of the one hundred slow learning boys on roll, four have slight spasticity, four are controlled epileptics, two have occasional attacks of asthma and two wear hearing aids. Fourteen boys wear spectacles and four are colour-blind in the red-green range.

“Three boys are chronically enuretic and a further ten are occasionally enuretic.

“Twenty boys had B.C.G. vaccination during the year.”

Ambergate School

This is a day special school for sixty educationally subnormal pupils. The school takes boys aged from 7 to 11 years and girls aged from 7 to 16 years.

The Headmistress, Miss Bower, comments— “At present twelve children are wearing glasses, eight are receiving speech therapy and four have some degree of hearing loss. In addition, four are receiving treatment for epilepsy and several have very poor co-ordination.

“Such problems are dealt with promptly and although they may be permanent their disadvantages are minimised as far as possible.

“Social and emotional problems in children with limited intellect are often greater handicaps and one major task is to help children to come to terms with these within the environment.

“After discussion with parents, the sex education programmes shown by the B.B.C. in the summer were seen by those boys who were

to transfer to secondary schools during the same year. Although intended for younger pupils in primary schools they proved to be suitable for the eleven year old boys who saw them and with adequate preparation it is anticipated that they will now become part of the school curriculum.

“The girls are continuing mothercraft instruction and this is supplemented by their work with members of the Red Cross in the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.”

Wyndham Park Diagnostic Unit

This offers places for eight physically or mentally handicapped children aged between four and eight years.

Regular visits to the school were made by members of the medical staff, senior educational psychologist, speech therapist and peripatetic teacher of hearing impaired children.

The Superintendent, Miss Blakeborough, comments—

“During the year fourteen children attended the Unit, but at any one time the number has not exceeded nine.

“Individual problems and handicaps have been varied, but not so diverse as to prevent integration into one unit. There has been a greater proportion of physically handicapped children attending than in previous years.

“Three children are spina-bifida cases and they have been very readily accepted by the children in the Nursery School and have been included in all their suitable games and activities.

“The problems of the other children are concerned with speech defects, retarded development and hyperactive behaviour.

“During the year one little girl was transferred to an Infants School, one boy to a Residential School for the Blind, one boy to Ambergate School, and one girl and one boy to Sandon School.

“The new toilet and washroom facilities adjoining the Unit have proved most helpful. The routine of attending to the needs of the physically handicapped has been simplified and the communicating door has made unobtrusive supervision possible, so helping the other children to develop independence and responsibility.

“As in previous years, the students taking the practical training for the Nursery Nurses’ Course at this school have been able to spend part

of the time assisting the teacher in charge of the Unit. As a result of this experience and continued interest in this work, two ex-students have obtained posts caring for handicapped children."

Child Guidance Clinics

These are held at Grantham and Sleaford and in addition a number of children from the north and south of the County attend at the Lincoln and Peterborough child guidance clinics.

It is pleasing to report that a part-time Social Worker was recruited in February 1970.

Dr. Holdway, Consultant Child Psychiatrist to the Grantham and Sleaford Child Guidance Clinics, has provided the following statistics of the work done at these two clinics during 1970:—

Table I

New referrals seen:						
Grantham	...	...	...	...	...	48
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bourne	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total						59

Table II

Old cases still under treatment:						
Grantham	...	...	...	...	...	26
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bourne	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total						53

Table III

Total individual attendances:						
					By Children	By Parents
Grantham	...	...	...	...	255	231
Sleaford	...	...	...	...	86	28
Bourne	...	...	...	...	19	15
Rauceby Hospital	...	...	...	...	3	—
Bourne House Hostel	...	...	...	...	104	—
Deighton Close School	...	...	...	...	13	—
Eastfields Hostel	...	...	...	...	9	—
Total					489	274

Table IV

New Referrals—Sex Incidence

	Boys	Girls	
Grantham	27	21	
Sleaford	7	2	
Bourne	2	—	
	36	23	Total ... 59

Table V

Referrals according to age groups:

	Boys	Girls	
Pre-school ...	—	—	
5—11 years ...	20	8	
11 + years ...	17	14	
	37	22	Total ... 59

Table VI

Sources of new referrals:

Principal School Medical Officers ...	...	6	
School Medical Officers ...	...	2	
General Medical Practitioners ...	...	26	
Paediatrician ...	...	1	
Education Department ...	...	5	
Children's Department ...	...	6	
Parents ...	...	2	
Magistrates' Courts ...	...	6	
Educational Psychologists ...	...	4	
Probation Officers ...	...	1	Total ... 59

Table VII

Summary of attendances, recommendations and disposal of old and new cases:

Regular therapeutic attendances ...	...	34	
Occasional attendances ...	...	19	
Brief attendances ...	...	28	
Single attendance ...	...	16	Total ... 97

Cases admitted to:

Bourne House Hostel ...	...	6	
Boarding School ...	...	1	
E.S.N. School ...	...	3	
Eastfields Hostel ...	...	4	
Children's Homes ...	...	1	Total ... 15

Dr. G. McK. Nicholl, Consultant Child Psychiatrist to the Lincoln Child Guidance Clinic, has informed me that during 1970 he saw sixteen new patients from Kesteven and that in all seventy-one Kesteven patients attended for treatment during forty sessions at the clinic.

Dr. B. F. Whitehead, Consultant Child Psychiatrist to the Peterborough Child Guidance Clinic, has provided the following statistics relating to Kesteven patients:—

Number of new cases seen ...	...	31	
These were referred by:—			
School Medical Officer ...	...	7	
General Medical Practitioners ...	...	18	
Consultants ...	...	4	
Probation Officers ...	...	—
Children's Officer ...	...	1	
Others ...	...	1	
These were dealt with as follows:—			
Treatment ...	...	23	
Consultation ...	...	8	
Observation ...	...	—
Cases under treatment brought forward from 1969		23	
Number of cases closed ...	...	41	
School Medical Officer notified ...	...	26	

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER

Staff

Two area dental officers resigned during 1970 to enter general dental practice.

The loss of these two officers was a severe blow to the service and resulted in the closure of the dental clinics at Stamford, Bourne and North Hykeham. Despite frequent advertising it was not possible to fill the two vacant posts, so that at the end of the year there were two dental officers to 25,500 school children in the County, which compares with a national average of one officer to 5,500 children.

Review of the School Dental Service

In June a dental officer of the Department of Education and Science visited Kesteven to review the dental service. In view of the resignations already referred to the opportunity was taken to discuss the future of the dental service. In the official Report received from the Department following the dental officer's visit reference was made to the difficulties of maintaining an efficient service in Kesteven due to the staffing situation and that it would not be possible to achieve the aim of the service, i.e. to provide annual inspection of all the children with an offer of treatment to those who require it. It was therefore suggested that for the time being inspections should be concentrated on as many primary schools as could be inspected in one year, extending the scheme into the secondary schools as circumstances and the staffing situation permitted.

It was also suggested that consideration should be given to the employment of dental auxiliaries. Dental auxiliaries receive a two years training course at the New Cross, London School for Auxiliaries and after examination are permitted to work in local authority clinics under the supervision of a dental officer. They are allowed to carry out simple fillings, extraction of deciduous teeth under local anaesthesia, scaling and polishing of the teeth and various other operations. They are particularly useful in providing treatment for young children as well as dental health education.

Almost 300 auxiliaries are already employed in local authority dental clinics and in the future they will play an important role in the school dental service. As far as Kesteven is concerned the greater need at present is for dental officers. Since auxiliaries must work under the supervision of a dental officer it would be necessary to provide additional surgery accommodation at the clinics for the auxiliary and, therefore, for the time being at least the question of the employment of auxiliaries must be left in abeyance.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

In February 1969 the Kesteven Water Board commenced fluoridation of the water supply to the Sleaford Urban District at the recommended optimum level of 1 part per million fluoride to 1 million parts of water. Fluoridation is the most simple, effective and inexpensive way of reducing dental decay. Fluoridation will greatly reduce the burden of treating children with extensive caries, and by reducing the need for simple fillings and extractions could increase the amount of time and monies available for other forms of treatment.

Dental Health Education

Towards the end of 1969 preparations were commenced for intensive dental health campaigns to be carried out in September 1970 in Sleaford and at North Hykeham. The resignation of the two area dental officers referred to earlier in this report caused the projects to be abandoned.

Dental health education was therefore in the main restricted to chair-side instruction and to the showing of films to mothers attending the mothercraft courses at the clinics.

The department has a number of dental health education films suitable for mothers and children of all ages and which are available on loan to head teachers or any other interested organisations.

Dental Inspections

Due to the staffing situation, routine dental inspections were restricted to primary schools in Sleaford and Grantham and to the Special Schools in the County. A total of 5,854 children received inspections and, additionally, 423 were re-examined during the year. This in effect means that considerably less than a quarter of the children in Kesteven received routine examinations.

Sixty-two per cent of the children examined were found to be in need of treatment, compared with 54% in the previous year.

The acceptance rate for treatment was 88%, a very commendable figure.

Dental Treatment

Although for the greater part of the year there were only two full-time officers on the staff compared with four in the previous year the output was maintained at a reasonable level. In two instances, number of emergencies dealt with and number of orthodontic cases undertaken, there was actually an increase.

Two thousand four hundred and sixty children received treatment, compared with 3,207 in 1969. These children made 5,600 attendances.

Fillings were inserted in 4,336 teeth, 3,078 being in the permanent dentition. Six hundred and ninety-three extractions of permanent teeth were carried out and 2,590 deciduous teeth. The ratio of fillings in permanent teeth to extractions of permanent teeth showed a decline from 5.1 in 1969 to 4.44 in 1970. The figure for 1968 was 4.26:1.

General anaesthetics were administered by the two consultant anaesthetists to 1,210 children and only 109 less than in the previous year. The number of emergency cases treated rose from 531 in 1969 to 567 in 1970.

Time was found to do a certain amount of advanced forms of conservation, 6 inlays and 23 crowns being constructed.

Thirty-nine new orthodontic cases for correction of malaligned teeth were undertaken.

It was necessary to construct 30 dentures, being mainly necessary on account of the extraction of unsaveable upper incisor teeth.

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Nine hundred and twenty-three schoolchildren were notified by head teachers as suffering from infectious or contagious diseases. The main causes of absence from school were mumps, measles and chicken pox.

TUBERCULOSIS

No children were notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis during the year.

No cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were reported during the year.

The following table shows the number of new notifications of school children in the age group 5-14 years as suffering from tuberculosis, respiratory and non-respiratory, received during the last five years:—

	RESPIRATORY (Lungs)			NON RESPIRATORY	TOTAL
1966	2	2
1967	1	1
1968	3	3
1969	—	—
1970	—	—

School Environmental Hygiene

During the year, the County Health Inspector made 41 inspections of school premises in connection with environmental hygiene.

I am indebted to the County Architect for the following details of improvements carried out during the year at various schools:

Resurfacing Playgrounds

Allington C.E. (Controlled)	Ruskington C.E. (Controlled)
Ancaster C.E. (Controlled)	Sedgebrook C.E. (Aided)
Barrowby C.E. (Controlled)	Waddington St. Michael's County
Barkston C.E. (Aided)	Sleaford William Alvey C.E.
Bassingham County	(Controlled)
Denton C.E. (Controlled)	Billingborough County Secondary
Edenham C.E. (Controlled)	Modern
Great Gonerby C.E. (Controlled)	The Lafford School, Billinghay
Ingoldsby County	Grantham Boys' Central
Navenby C.E. (Controlled)	Secondary Modern
North Rauceby C.E. (Controlled)	William Robertson Secondary
North Hykeham Fosseway	(Annexe)
County and Annexe	

Improvements to Toilets

Heckington C.E. (Controlled)	Ropsley C.E. (Controlled)
Stamford Bluecoat County	Dorrington C.E. (Controlled)
Scredington County	Folkingham C.E. (Controlled)
Heydour C.E. (Controlled)	Metheringham County
Grantham St. Anne's C.E. (Controlled)	Denton C.E. (Controlled)
Morton C.E. (Controlled)	Ruskington C.E. (Controlled)
Martin C.E. (Controlled)	South Kyme County

Installation of Stainless Steel Sink Units in Kitchens

William Robertson Secondary	Grantham Wyndham Park Nursery
Bassingham County	Waddington St. Clement's County
Grantham Huntingtower Road	Cranwell County
County	Sleaford County Secondary Modern
Grantham Dysart Road Nursery	

Improvements to Kitchen

Castle Bytham County

Conversion of Coke Burning appliances

Ancaster C.E. (Controlled)	Grantham Boys' Central
Bassingham County	Secondary Modern
Baston C.E. (Controlled)	Kesteven and Grantham Girls'
Grantham Ambergate Special	Sleaford County Infants'
Grantham Belton Lane Junior	Stamford Fane County
Rippingale C.E. (Controlled)	Secondary Modern
Skellingthorpe C.E. (Controlled)	Stubton Hall Boarding Special
Billinghay County Infants'	Waddington St. Michael's County
Billingborough County Primary	Bourne Central Kitchen

Grantham Dysart Road Nursery
 Grantham Wyndham Park Nursery
 Grantham Earlesfield County Primary
 Helpringham County
 Langtoft County
 North Scarle County
 Brant Broughton Methodist
 Carlton-le-Moorland (Controlled)
 Coleby C.E. (Controlled)
 Dorrington C.E. (Controlled)
 Dunston C.E. (Controlled)
 Foston C.E. (Controlled)
 Grantham St. Anne's C.E. (Controlled)
 Great Hale C.E. (Controlled)

Hough-on-the-Hill (Controlled)
 Kirkby-la-Thorpe C.E. (Controlled)
 Long Bennington C.E. (Controlled)
 Morton C.E. (Controlled)
 Navenby C.E. (Controlled)
 Potterhanworth C.E. (Controlled)
 Sleaford William Alvey C.E.
 (Controlled)
 Stapleford C.E. (Controlled)
 Thorpe-on-the-Hill C.E. (Controlled)
 Uffington C.E. (Controlled)
 Wilsford C.E. (Controlled)
 North Hykeham 3rd County Primary

Food Hygiene

The high standard of food hygiene set by the School Meals Section of the Education Department in the preparation, handling and serving of food to our schoolchildren was well maintained.

SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

On the 31st December, 1970, 169 schools were participating in the Scheme compared with 160 twelve months earlier. Of these 94 were provided with meals cooked on the premises (i.e. canteens), and 75 received meals brought in containers from cooking depots.

The following information obtained from the Director of Education shows the number of children in maintained schools in the County who had school dinners and milk at the last census carried out in 1970:—

Meals

(i) At Primary and Nursery Schools (inc. Special Schools)	10,905
(ii) At Secondary Modern and Comprehensive Schools ...	4,741
(iii) At Secondary Grammar Schools	1,634

Milk

	$\frac{1}{3}$ pint daily
Primary, Nursery and Special Schools	14,107

During the year the County Health Inspector advised on the quality and fitness of food supplies to various schools and kitchens and he condemned 548 pounds of food as being unfit for human consumption.

Swimming Baths

At the end of the year the number of school swimming baths inspected in the County was 14. Regular visits to the baths are carried out by the County Health Inspector and his assistant in order to ensure that matters of hygiene, plant operation and water purification are maintained at a satisfactory standard. Tests on the water are carried out and samples are taken for bacteriological examination. During the year 156 visits were made and a total of 233 samples of swimming bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination of which 22 were regarded as unsatisfactory—(9.4%).

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1970

PART I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

84

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils who received a full medical examination (2)	Physical Conditions of Pupils Inspected		Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	For defective vision (excluding squint) (5)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (6)	Total Individual pupils (7)
		No. (3)	No. (4)			
1966 and later	14	14	—	—	3	2
1965	1,279	1,279	—	38	172	178
1964	1,086	1,086	—	50	130	153
1963	199	199	—	10	18	25
1962	74	74	—	6	10	13
1961	60	60	—	5	7	12
1960	1,267	1,267	—	121	118	218
1959	880	880	—	98	96	171
1958	182	182	—	21	20	36
1957	55	54	1	7	9	11
1956	1,156	1,154	2	177	71	233
1955 and earlier	573	573	—	95	67	147
Total	6,825	6,822	3	628	721	1,199

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total—99.96 Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total—0.04

TABLE B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,898
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	3,903
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<hr/>5,801

TABLE C.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,428
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL

PART II

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING 1970

This table includes separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of pupils found to require observation (O):—

Defect or Disease						Periodic Inspections				Special Inspection
						Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
Skin	T	O	T	O	T	29	26	22	77	3
						25	9	18	52	—
Eyes—(a) Vision	T	O	T	O	T	107	268	246	621	12
						96	41	75	212	5
(b) Squint	T	O	T	O	T	62	8	28	98	1
						17	7	15	39	3
(c) Other	T	O	T	O	T	2	4	1	7	—
						1	2	10	13	—
Ears—(a) Hearing	T	O	T	O	T	17	6	17	40	3
						43	7	15	65	2
(b) Otitis Media	T	O	T	O	T	4	—	5	9	—
						10	4	3	17	1
(c) Other	T	O	T	O	T	3	—	1	4	1
						16	1	10	27	—
Nose and Throat	T	O	T	O	T	45	12	36	93	4
						126	18	47	191	2
Speech	T	O	T	O	T	42	2	7	51	5
						58	—	8	66	3
Lymphatic Glands	T	O	T	O	T	—	—	—	—	—
						66	—	13	79	1
Heart	T	O	T	O	T	5	6	2	13	2
						21	8	11	40	1
Lungs	T	O	T	O	T	22	5	9	36	2
						32	9	21	62	2
Developmental—(a) Hernia	T	O	T	O	T	5	1	1	7	—
						2	—	3	5	—
(b) Other	T	O	T	O	T	8	10	17	35	5
						59	32	63	154	7
Orthopaedic—(a) Posture	T	O	T	O	T	2	15	7	24	—
						5	7	9	21	—
(b) Feet	T	O	T	O	T	48	25	44	117	1
						91	37	84	212	—
(c) Other	T	O	T	O	T	15	9	11	35	—
						29	18	22	69	1
Nervous System—(a) Epilepsy ..	T	O	T	O	T	4	3	8	15	—
						2	1	3	6	1
(b) Other	T	O	T	O	T	14	—	11	25	2
						62	3	17	82	1
Psychological—(a) Development	T	O	T	O	T	6	—	4	10	7
						12	9	14	35	1
(b) Stability	T	O	T	O	T	3	1	8	12	—
						13	3	16	32	4
Abdomen	T	O	T	O	T	1	2	1	4	—
						9	3	4	16	1
Other	T	O	T	O	T	5	7	4	16	—
						8	8	5	21	2

PART III

TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION
AND SQUINT

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	89
Errors of refraction (including squint) ...	2,201
Total	<u>2,290</u>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	940

TABLE B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR,
NOSE AND THROAT

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	30
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis ...	219
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	25
Received other forms of treatment (at School Clinics)	22
Total	<u>296</u>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1970	3
(b) in previous years	43
Total	<u>46</u>

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	No. of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	314
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	<u>314</u>

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(Excluding uncleanness, for which see Table C of Part I)

					No. of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) Body	...	...	...	2
Scabies	...	...	...	...	10
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	15
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	50
Total					77

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics ..	237

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	No. of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	222

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,227
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrange- ments	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	1,857
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above:	
Medical	83
Surgical	85
Accidents	60
Total	3,312

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TABLE H

**DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE
AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1970**

1—ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT					Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit					1,109	1,118	233	2,460
Subsequent visits					1,021	1,728	391	3,140
Total visits					2,130	2,846	624	5,600
Additional courses of treatment commenced ...					138	103	14	255
Fillings in permanent teeth					572	1,886	620	3,078
Fillings in deciduous teeth					1,041	217	—	1,258
Permanent teeth filled ...					423	1,607	557	2,587
Deciduous teeth filled ...					920	192	—	1,112
Permanent teeth extracted					101	499	93	693
Deciduous teeth extracted					1,940	650	—	2,590
General anaesthetics ...					709	457	44	1,210
Emergencies					365	181	21	567
					Number of Pupils X-rayed ...			234
					Prophylaxis			272
					Teeth otherwise conserved			101
					Number of teeth root filled ...			4
					Inlays			6
					Crowns			23
					Courses of treatment completed ...			2,400
2—ORTHODONTICS					New cases commenced during year			39
					Cases completed during year ...			69
					Cases discontinued during year ...			18
					No. of removable appliances fitted			78
					No. of fixed appliances fitted ...			2
					Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant			—

3—PROSTHETICS		5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ...		—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) ...		3	10	10	23
No. of Dentures supplied		4	15	11	30
4—ANAESTHETICS	General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers				—
5—INSPECTIONS					
(a)	First inspection at school. No. of Pupils				2,941
(b)	First inspection at clinic. No. of Pupils				2,913
	No. of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment				3,657
	No. of (a) plus (b) offered treatment				2,779
(c)	Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic				423
	No. of (c) found to require treatment				273
6—SESSIONS					
	Sessions devoted to treatment				966
	Sessions devoted to inspection				110
	Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education				18

TABLE I

**INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS USED BY THE AUTHORITY
UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE EDUCATION (MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953, IN RESPECT OF HANDICAPPED
PUPILS**

FULL name and address of school (1)	Whether for Boys, Girls or both (2)	Number of pupils whose fees are being paid in whole or part by the L.E.A. (3)		Category of handicap of each pupil in Col. 3 (4)	Age range of pupils in Col. 3 (5)
		Boys	Girls		
Shotton Hall School, Shrewsbury	Boys	1	—	Mal- adjusted	10-16 years
Irton Hall School, Cumberland	Boys	1	—	Physically Handi- capped	5-16 years

TABLE J

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1970:		Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt.Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp.Def. (10)	TOTAL (11)
A	No. of handicapped children who were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes											
		boys										
		girls										
B	No. of children who were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes.		2	1	—	2	—	10	49	—	—	64
			—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	26
		(i) of those included at A	1	1	—	1	—	4	13	—	—	20
		above	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
		(ii) of those assessed prior to January 1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	28
		girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
	(iii) TOTAL newly placed —	boys	1	1	—	1	—	4	41	—	—	48
	B(i) and (ii)	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	21

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Children found unsuitable for education at school

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1970:—

- (i) No. of children who were the subject of new decisions
recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 —
- (ii) No. of reviews carried out under the provisions of
Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944 ... —
- (iii) No. of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the
Education Act, 1944 ... —

TABLE K

Handicapped Pupils awaiting places in Special Schools or receiving Education in Special Schools; Independent Schools; in Special Classes and Units; under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944; and Boarded in Homes

	Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt.Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp.Def. (10)	TOTAL (11)
As at 21st January, 1971:— No. of children from the Authority's area who were awaiting places in special schools other than hospital schools.											
Under 5 years of age:—											
(i) waiting before 1/1/70—											
(a) day places	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) newly assessed since 1/1/70—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged 5 years and over:—											
(i) waiting before 1/1/70—											
(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school—											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
(b) others											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	29
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18
(ii) newly assessed since 1/1/70—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school—											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) others											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	8
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	19
Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools other than hospital special schools—total of above	3	—	—	—	2	—	6	36	—	—	36
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	50
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	36
(c) others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	49
(d) total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
No. of pupils from the Authority's area who were on the registers of:—											
(i) Maintained special schools (other than day hospitals) special schools and special units and classes not forming part of a special school regardless by what authority they are maintained	2	2	1	1	1	2	7	90	—	—	106
(ii) Non-maintained special schools (other than day hospitals) special schools and special units and classes not forming part of a special school wherever situated	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	15
(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the authority.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of children from the Authority's area who were boarded in homes and not already included in B above.	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14
No. of handicapped pupils (irrespective of the area to which they belong) being educated under arrangements made by the authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) in other groups, e.g. units for spastics, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2
Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools; receiving education in special schools; independent schools; special classes and units; under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944; and boarded in Homes	5	2	9	3	15	2	29	206	1	—	272
	—	1	3	3	11	—	2	112	1	—	133

TABLE L.—HANDICAPPED PUPILS, 1970

	BLIND		PARTIALLY SIGHTED		DEAF		PARTIAL HEARING		EDUCATION-ALLY SUB-NORMAL		EPILEPTIC		MALADJUSTED		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		SPEECH DEFECT		DELICATE		REPORTS TO L.H.A.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. on Register at 1.1.70	1	—	5	4	7	6	3	4	213	131	1	2	38	2	8	6	—	1	4	2	—	—
No. of new ascertainment during year	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	49	26	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inward transfers	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. removed from Register during year including outward transfers	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	2	39	30	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—
No. on Register at 31.12.70	3	—	4	3	8	3	4	2	223	127	1	2	30	3	11	8	—	—	3	—	—	—

N.B.—In addition 4 children were specially examined and although found to be backward were not considered to be educationally sub-normal. It was recommended that they should receive special attention in their ordinary schools.

TABLE M

The following is a summary of cases seen by the Speech Therapists during 1970:—

1. Analysis of Defects Treated:—	MALES		FEMALES	
	Normal I.Q.	E.S.N.	Normal I.Q.	E.S.N.
Stammer	20	12	7	7
Dyslalic	188	34	102	19
Cleft Palate	8	1	—	4
Excessive Nasality	—	—	—	—
De-nasalized Speech	—	—	1	—
2. Defects due to:—				
Cerebral Palsy	—	—	1	—
Hearing Loss	—	—	4	—
Retarded Speech	2	3	3	—
Dysphonia	2	—	—	—
Lateral Sigmatism	8	—	4	1
Interdental Sigmatism	8	—	3	2
Aphasia	3	—	1	6

						Males	Females
New cases seen	54	13
Cases discharged	27	20
Total attendances	698	415

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